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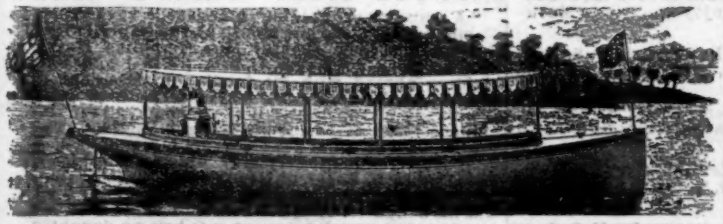

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PERSONAL ITEMS.

LIEUT. COMMANDER W. W. BASSETT, U. S. N., is residing at Annandale, Va.

LIEUTENANT A. C. HODGSON, U. S. N., and Mrs. Hodgson are recent visitors to relatives at Fort Leavenworth.

PROFESSOR L. F. PRUD'HOMME, of the Naval Academy, registered at the Grand Hotel, New York City, on Tuesday.

THE family of Naval Constructor Philip Hichborn have returned to Washington after a two months' sojourn in Boston.

NAVAL CONSTRUCTOR GEORGE R. BOUSH, U. S. N., father of Lieut. C. J. Boush, U. S. N., is living at 2020 N street, Washington, D. C.

CAPTAIN RICHARD W. MEADE, U. S. N., has returned to Washington from his recent visit to the Naval Exhibition at Chelsea, England.

LIEUTENANT COWLES, U. S. N., and the Marquis Imperiale were among the ushers at a recent amateur dramatic entertainment at Bar Harbor, Me.

ASST. ENGINEER W. H. CHAMBERS, U. S. N., is rusticating in Pennsylvania during his month's leave, his address being 605 Mahantongo street, Pottsville.

REAR ADMIRAL SHUFELDT, U. S. N., has gone to the mountains of Virginia for needed recuperation. His address until the middle of September will be Hamilton, Va.

NAVAL CONSTRUCTOR W. L. MINTONYE, U. S. N., retires Dec. 4th, 1891. The next retirement in the Construction Corps, that of Constructor Steele, occurs April 13, 1893.

LIEUTENANT JOHN H. MOORE has returned to Washington from a brief vacation, and is again actively engaged in looking after the interests of the Hotchkiss Ordnance Co.

LIEUTENANT F. M. BOSTWICK, U. S. N., and Mrs. Bostwick, are prime favorites at the Mare Island Yard, and contribute not a little to the pleasures of the life at that distant station.

IT is understood that Commander Caspar F. Goodrich will succeed Commander Benj. P. Lamberton in command of the training ship *Jamestown* upon the return of that vessel to Newport from her summer cruise.

ASST. ENGINEER and MRS. W. F. C. HASSON, U. S. N., were to have sailed from Honolulu by one of the August steamers, en route to San Francisco. Mr. Hasson is under orders for duty at the Mare Island Navy-yard.

LIEUTENANT PERCY W. THOMPSON, U. S. R. M., contributes to the Providence *Sunday Journal* of Aug. 23 an excellent article on the hidden depths of the ocean, showing how modern science has laid bare its mysteries.

CAPTAIN F. H. HARRINGTON, U. S. M. C., a member of the bar of Alaska, was counsel for Geo. E. Knapp, son of Gov. Lyman E. Knapp, defendant in the criminal prosecution which recently convulsed that distant territory.

P. A. ENGINEER R. T. HALL, U. S. N., at present on the *Pensacola*, has been quite ill from some trouble contracted on the South coast. A prolonged stay at the Hawaiian Islands will probably do the whole ship's company good.

THE following Naval Officers will receive orders in a few days to appear before the Examining Board for examination for promotion. The Board will convene early in September: Lieuts. Benjamin Tappan and Charles A. Gove and Ensigns Rennie P. Schwerin, Charles S. Ripley and Walter J. Sears.

A DESPATCH from Norfolk, Va., dated Aug. 25, says: "Sergeant McGlone, of the marine guard on the receiving ship *Franklin*, who has been on a protracted spree, placed a pistol to his head this afternoon and fired. The ball struck in his forehead, where it is now imbedded. McGlone was attended by the ship's surgeon and sent to the hospital. He will probably die from his wound."

Scribner's Magazine for September contains the fifth and concluding article in the successful Steamship Series, entitled "The Steamship Lines of the World," by Lieutenant Ridgely Hunt, U. S. N., in which he gives a compact account of the great ocean routes of travel which connect the principal ports of the world, with a description of the varying comforts and luxuries of the steamers, and the life on board.

MARVIN SMITH, of Montville, Conn., says a Norwalk despatch, was 107 years old, Tuesday, Aug. 25. He served in the War of 1812. He distinctly remembers about the frigates *United States* and *Macedonian* and the sloop-of-war *Hornet* lying nearly opposite where he lives, the river having been blockaded by the English vessels at the mouth of New London harbor.

A DESPATCH of August 23d from St. Johns, N. F., says: "The Arctic steamer *Kite* has arrived with reports of interesting experiences in Greenland. Civil Engr. Peary, his wife and five associates were landed in McCormick Bay, Murchison Sound. Whale Sound, his original destination, was frozen over and inaccessible by reason of ice islands and bergs. While in Melville Bay Mr. Peary broke his leg below the knee, and was landed from the *Kite* on a stretcher. The accident occurred on July 11, about latitude 75 degrees, longitude 58 degrees 57 min."

MANY happy returns of the day to Lieut. R. Henderson, P. A. Surg. C. J. Decker, U. S. Navy, and Lieut. R. D. Wainwright, U. S. M. C., born Aug 23; Rear Admiral S. R. Franklin, Capt. J. C. Watson, Lieut. Med. Insp. W. T. Swinburne, Lieut. W. H. Reeder, Comdr. G. W. Woods and Chief Engr. S. D. Hibbert, born Aug. 24; Lieut. Comdr. C. Belknap, Ensign T. Snowden and Prof. H. D. Todd, born Aug. 25; Capt. J. W. Philip, Lieut. G. L. Dyer, P. A. Surg. W. H. Rush and Paymr. C. D. Mansfield, born Aug. 26; P. A. Paymr. F. H. Clark and Paymr. D. A. Smith, born Aug. 27; Lieut. Comdr. J. C. Morong, Comdr. C. H. Davis, Paymr. R. P. Lisle and Chief Engr. C. E. De Valin, born Aug. 28; and Capt. W. R. Brown, U. S.M. C., born Aug. 29.

CARDS are out for the marriage of Captain Wm. M. Black, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., to Miss Gertrude Totten Gamble, daughter of Commander W. M. Gamble, U. S. Navy, retired. The marriage will take place on Wednesday, Sept. 2d, at 5.30 P. M., in St. Peter's Church, Morristown, N. J. The Florida *Times-Union*, referring to the coming event, says: "Comdr. Gamble is an old-time veteran of the Navy, who modestly carries the distinction of many years of meritorious service, and is, like his wife and daughter, handsome and endowed with all the graces of the accomplished. It was in Jacksonville, Fla., that the gallant Army captain first met, and, with the aid of Cupid, conquered the fair representative of Uncle Sam's Navy. Captain Black is too well known throughout Georgia and Florida in connection with the harbor improvements to say more than that he is to be congratulated in finding so delightful a way of surrendering to the arms of Cupid."

THE San Francisco *Chronicle* of Aug. 17 says: "Mrs. Wm. M. Bunker gave a charming lunch party at the Hotel Bella Vista last Friday as a compliment to Mrs. Coffin, wife of Comdr. Coffin, U. S. N., who has been visiting her. The luncheon was served in the private dining room, and the decorations were a symphony in pink. The walls were hung with passion flowers on the vine, and the table was ornate with La France roses, pink sweet peas and candelabra with pink shades and pink tapers, the ensemble being very pleasing. The tables were arranged in the form of a triangle, which is a novelty here, and the innovation was deemed highly desirable. M. le Chef had prepared a menu replete with delicacies, and its enjoyment made the happy feasters forget time as it flew rapidly by. Mrs. Bunker is a charming hostess and succeeded admirably in entertaining her guests and making the afternoon extremely pleasant to them. Those present were: Mrs. Wm. M. Bunker, Mrs. Coffin, Mrs. Forney, Mrs. Taff of Oakland, Mrs. T. C. Van Ness, Mrs. Woodworth, Mrs. Clark, Mrs. Booth, Mrs. Randol Hunt, Mrs. French, Mrs. Green Noble, Mrs. Booth, Mrs. A. Cheesborough, Mrs. Bancroft, Mrs. Pennoyer, Mrs. F. M. Wilson, Mrs. Lyon, Mrs. Root, Miss Dillon and Miss Maguire.

CAPTAIN G. A. HULL, U. S. A., retired, is at the Beresford, San Francisco, Cal.

MAJOR C. I. WILSON, U. S. A., is a recent arrival at the Hotel Binda, Paris, France.

COLONEL W. A. RUCKER, U. S. A., has returned to Chicago, Ill., from a fortnight's leave.

CAPTAIN W. H. B. GRAHAM, British Navy, is a recent guest at the Gilsey House, New York city.

LIEUTENANT J. T. NANCE, 2d U. S. Cav., is spending a few weeks on leave for the benefit of his health.

LIEUTENANT H. S. COLE, of General Merritt's staff, has returned to St. Paul from a trip to Helena, Montana.

CAPTAIN G. G. GREENOUGH, 4th U. S. Artillery, returned to Fort McPherson, Ga., this week, from a short leave.

LIEUTENANT W. B. HOMER, 5th U. S. Art., left Old Point Comfort, Va., on Saturday last, to be absent for a week.

MAJOR J. H. BRADFORD, 11th U. S. Infantry, returned to Sackett's Harbor, N. Y., this week, from a short leave.

ASSISTANT SURGEON BENJAMIN BROOKE, U. S. A., has returned to Fort Riley, Kansas, from a tour of detached service.

MAJOR JAMES W. POWELL, Jr., 6th U. S. Infantry, assumed command of Fort Porter, near Buffalo, N. Y., this week.

MRS. J. R. M. MULLANY will leave Jamestown, R. I., on Sept. 1, for the Blue Mountain House, Washington Co., Md.

COLONEL GEORGE H. WEEKS, U. S. A., and Mrs. Weeks, are visiting their daughter, Mrs. Polhemus, at Fort Monroe, Va.

GENERAL CHAUNCEY MCKEEVER, U. S. A., has returned to Chicago from an enjoyable trip to Mackinac Island, Michigan.

LIEUTENANT CHARLES F. PARKER, 2d U. S. Art., was due at Fort Adams, R. I., the latter part of the week, from a short leave.

MRS. STANLEY, wife of General D. S. Stanley, U. S. A., has been appointed a lady commissioner to the World's Fair from Texas.

CAPTAIN F. A. BOUTELLE, 1st U. S. Cavalry, is expected East from Fort Custer, Mont., in a few weeks to remain until November.

LIEUTENANT DELAMERE SKERRETT, 1st U. S. Art., at present on sick leave, will shortly join Capron's light battery at Fort Riley, Kansas.

THE detail of Lieutenant Charles H. Cabanniss, U. S. A., retired, to college duty at Charleston, S. C., takes him among a host of old friends.

LIEUTENANT W. P. VAN NESS, 1st U. S. Art., now on leave, will shortly relinquish duty with Dillenback's light battery, and join Andruss's battery.

MAJOR TULLY MCCREA, 5th U. S. Artillery, relinquishes the command of Fort Canby, Wash., for staff duty under Gen. Kautz at Vancouver Bks.

LIEUTENANT E. F. TAGGART, 6th U. S. Infantry, of Plattsburgh Barracks, was a visitor at Fort Porter, N. Y., this week, and goes in a few days to Fort Sheridan.

LIEUTENANT M. G. KRAYENBUHL, 2d U. S. Artillery, lately relieved from duty at Fort Barrancas, will spend a fortnight on leave before joining Woodruff's light battery at Fort Leavenworth.

MAJOR JOHN B. KETCHUM, general secretary of the Army Aid Association, N. Y. city, has gone to London, England, to attend the annual meeting, Aug. 31, of the British Soldiers' Friend Society.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL ANDREW S. BURT, 7th U. S. Infantry, will leave Camp Pilot Butte, Wyo., next week to spend two months on leave. His friends in New York would be glad to see him come that way.

CAPTAIN J. M. LANCASTER, 3d U. S. Artillery, who has been on a practice march with his light battery and was at Lauray, Va., early in the week, was expected to rejoin at Washington Bks. by the end of this week.

CAPTAIN SAMUEL R. JONES 4th U. S. Art., has left Ft. McPherson, Ga., on a roving recruiting tour through Georgia, including Douglasville, Villa Rica, Buchanan, Cedartown, Cave Springs, Rockmart, Dallas and Lithia Springs.

GENERAL ABSALOM BAIRD, U. S. A., retired, has returned to Washington from Oakland, Md., and is again located at 1021 Vermont avenue. Time is dealing lightly with the General. He is as active as he was 20 years ago, and has not aged at all in appearance.

A CHICAGO despatch says: "Lieut. Michael Giltrude, of the U. S. Army, stationed at Ft. Sheridan, is missing under circumstances which point strongly to foul play. Lieut. Giltrude has been off duty on a furlough for several weeks. His wife is visiting in Wisconsin, and during her absence he has been stopping with his brother-in-law, Officer Van Blount. Giltrude was last seen Sunday afternoon." [But who is Lieut. Giltrude?—ED. JOURNAL.]

MAJOR-GENERAL MILES is quoted in a Chicago despatch as saying with regard to the scheme to consolidate the State troops and place them under the control of the Secretary of War: "I do not believe in consolidating the State troops and forcing them into practically a standing army of 100,000 men and placing them under control of whoever may be Secretary of War. Such a measure, in my judgment, would be ill-advised and dangerous."

AFTER a month's vacation pleasantly spent in a restful spot on Buzzard's Bay, Gen. D. W. Flagler has resumed duty at Washington looking more hale and hearty than ever. He stopped on his return trip at Niagara to inspect the work now in progress for utilizing the Falls as a medium of water-power for the City of Buffalo, a scheme that he has long advocated. Capt. Shaler, who has been acting Chief of Ordnance in his absence, will take his vacation during the coming month.

COLONEL COWARD, who seems to have belied his name from infancy, is quoted as saying in a speech at the recent reunion of Confederate soldiers at Yorkville, N. C.: "God forbid that there should be a new South—a new South Carolina. God forbid that any people with a past such as South Carolina's men and women should ever change. God forbid that a people with such sacrifices and such a rich past to their credit should ever leave them behind." A contemporary finds in these remarks "painful evidence of over cerebration."

WILLIAM W. MACKALL, who died at Langley, Va., Aug. 19 from the effect of a surgical operation to remove a tumor, was graduated from the Military Academy in 1837, promoted to the 1st Artillery, and was severely wounded in the Florida War in 1839. In 1846 he was appointed Assistant Adjutant General, served in the Mexican War and received the brevets of captain and major for his gallantry at Monterey, Contreras and Churubusco. He was wounded at Chapultepec Sept. 13, 1847. In 1853 he was promoted to brevet-major and assistant general, declined promotion to lieutenant-colonel on the staff in May, 1861, and on July 3 following resigned, went South and joined the Confederate Army, where he attained high rank. He leaves a widow and five children.

COLONEL BRUSH, commanding the 1st Regiment Light Artillery, Ohio National Guard, in a recent letter to the Secretary of War, says: "The regiment has just completed its annual camp tour. A short time before said tour was to commence, I took the liberty of asking you, through the Governor of Ohio, for the detail of Lieut. Geo. O. Squier, 3d U. S. Art., as inspector and instructor. The request was granted, and I wish to thank you for the same. It is but just to Lieut. Squier that I should inform you of his energy and zeal in our behalf. His presence was of inestimable value to us, and he never tired in instructing officers and men in their duties. He carried away with him the hearty good will of all, and the Army is to be congratulated upon having so accomplished an officer."

"A SOMEWHAT notable marriage," says *Town Topics*, "took place last month at the Church of St. Jacob, Innsbrück, that of Miss Geraldine Keyes, daughter of Gen. Keyes, U. S. A. (retired and now residing abroad with his family), to Monsieur le Chevalier Valère de Pienozykow-Pienozykonski, lieutenant of the Royal 10th Dragoons, and in the actual service of the Moravian government. The fair bride, who is but twenty years old, is described as a most fascinating type of American girlhood. Dr. Edward L. Keyes, of New York, is a son of Gen. Keyes, and the second wife of Admiral Franklin was his daughter. Admiral Franklin is now married for the third time, his present wife being a daughter of the late Admiral Sands." [Gen. Keyes is not now in the U. S. Army.—ED. JOURNAL.]

CAPTAIN EMERSON H. LISCUM, 19th U. S. Infantry, was in Burlington, Vt., Aug. 24, on a short leave of absence. Capt. Liscum is stationed, with the headquarters of his regiment at Fort Wayne, Mich. The captain accepted the invitation of Gov. Page, and served with the Vermont staff at Detroit during the national encampment of the G. A. R. a few weeks since. He was also present with the staff at the Bennington Centennial. Capt. Liscum, says the Burlington *Free Press*, has been in the service of his country continuously since 1861, when he left his home in this city as corporal of the Burlington company in the 1st Regiment, then enlisting in the ranks of the 12th U. S. Infantry. He rose from grade to grade, until today he is among the senior captains of the United States Army, with a most gallant and honorable war record "full of battles and wounds." Capt. Liscum is always a welcomed visitor to the home of his youth.

GENERAL G. A. FORSYTH, U. S. A., retired, is at Intervale, New Hampshire.

SENOR BORGONE is Premier and Minister of War in Peru's new cabinet.

MAJOR B. F. RITTENHOUSE, U. S. A., is at 4061 Sanson street, Philadelphia.

GENERAL ADAM BADEAU, U. S. A., is spending the summer at Tannersville, N. Y.

CAPTAIN C. A. BOOTH, 7th U. S. Infantry, was a visitor this week to Reading, Pa.

CAPTAIN GEORGE E. POND, U. S. A., is a recent visitor at Columbus Barracks, Ohio.

LIEUTENANT J. W. FURLONG, 1st U. S. Cavalry, on graduating leave, is at Camden, N. J.

COLONEL J. F. HEAD, U. S. A., retired, is residing at 79 Sachem street, New Haven, Conn.

GENERAL D. S. STANLEY, U. S. A., has returned to to San Antonio from a trip to Galveston.

LIEUTENANT R. L. BUSH, 15th U. S. Infantry, on leave until Sept. 30, is at Peoria, Illinois.

THE present address of Gen. J. G. Parke, U. S. A., is 20 Old Broad street, London, England.

LIEUTENANT LA ROY S. UPTON, 21st U. S. Infantry, is visiting friends at Grand Rapids, Mich.

LIEUTENANT G. B. MORGAN, 3d U. S. Cavalry, is quartered at 2634 Davenport street, Omaha, Neb.

THE venerable father of the late General George A. Custer, U. S. A., is a recent visitor in Detroit, Michigan.

LIEUTENANT W. G. HAAN, 5th U. S. Artillery, has taken charge of recruiting matters at Fort Mason, California.

MRS. KENNEDY, wife of Lieut. C. W. Kennedy, Adjutant 3d Inf., is spending part of the summer at York Beach, Maine.

LIEUTENANT ODON GUROVITS, 11th U. S. Infantry, of Sackett's Harbor, visited friends at Fort Porter, N. Y., this week.

LIEUTENANT E. ST. J. GREBLE, 2d U. S. Artillery, has returned to Fort Monroe from a trip to New York and vicinity.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL SAMUEL S. SUMNER, 6th U. S. Cavalry, has been assigned by Gen. Brooke to duty at Fort Niobrara.

COLONEL MERRITT BARBER, U. S. A., on leave from St. Paul, visited friends at Governor's Island on Tuesday of this week.

LIEUTENANT W. H. HAY, 3d U. S. Cavalry, under recent orders, change from Fort Sam Houston to Fort Hancock, Texas.

CAPTAIN R. M. ROGERS, 2d U. S. Artillery, commandant of Fort Preble, Me., left that post on Monday to be absent for a week.

GENERAL R. H. JACKSON, U. S. A., on leave from Fort McPherson, Ga., visited friends in New York City and vicinity this week.

GENERAL JOHN GIBBON, U. S. A., is spending a portion of the summer at Seattle, Washington, with quarters at the Rapier Hotel.

INSPECTOR-GENERAL E. M. HEYL, U. S. A., now on leave abroad is not expected to return home until the latter part of November.

UNDER recent orders Lieut. Walter H. Chatfield, 5th U. S. Infantry, joins Woodruff's company at St. Francis Barracks, St. Augustine.

COLONEL I. D. DE RUSSY, 11th U. S. Infantry, on a few weeks leave from Madison Barracks, N. Y., is visiting friends in New York City.

CAPTAIN LEWIS SMITH and Lieuts. I. A. Haynes and H. D. Todd, of Washington Barracks, D. C., were visitors at Fort McHenry, Md., this week.

LIEUTENANT CHARLES HUMPHREYS, 3d U. S. Artillery, rejoined at Fort Monroe, Va., this week, from a visit to friends at 1616 21st street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

COLONEL H. C. MERRIAM, 7th U. S. Infantry, who has been spending a portion of the summer at Shelter Island, N. Y., was expected to rejoin this week at Fort Logan, Colo.

COLONEL GUY V. HENRY, U. S. A., left Fort Myer, Va., this week, for Boston, to attend the reunion next week of his gallant old regiment, the 40th Massachusetts Volunteers.

CAPTAIN T. M. WOODRUFF, 5th U. S. Infantry, on leave, was expected to arrive at St. Augustine, Fla., the latter part of the week, for duty with his company at St. Francis Barracks.

THE engagement is announced of Miss Alice G. Barr, daughter of Col. Thomas F. Barr, U. S. A., to Lieut. Frank Tompkins, 8th U. S. Cavalry, son of Gen. Charles H. Tompkins, U. S. A.

MRS. MASON, widow of the late Capt. Stanton A. Mason, 4th U. S. Cavalry, has sailed for Europe with her mother, Mrs. Porter, of San Francisco, intending to make a tour of the world.

LIEUTENANT E. E. HATCH, 18th U. S. Infantry, will relinquish duty at the Maine State College on Tuesday next, and after spending a few weeks on leave will join his company in the West.

LIEUTENANT EDWARD N. JONES, JR., 8th U. S. Infantry, was married at Washington, D. C., August 19, to Mrs. Florence M. Elliott. The married couple after a short tour will go to Fort McKinney, Wyo.

MAJOR SAMUEL M. WHITSIDE, 7th Cav., registered at the Auditorium, Chicago, on Saturday last. The Major was entertained by friends during his brief stay, departing by the midnight train for the lakes of central Wisconsin.

COLONEL HEMAN DOWD, who has received so much praise of late for the highly efficient military condition of the 12th Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., was graduated from the Military Academy in 1876, and after an excellent service in the 3d U. S. Artillery, resigned in 1883 to engage in civil pursuits. His early training stands him in good stead.

LIEUTENANT H. E. ELY, 22d U. S. Infantry, on graduating leave, is visiting friends at Iowa City.

COLONEL E. F. TOWNSEND, 12th U. S. Infantry, has returned to Fort Leavenworth from a trip to Washington.

CAPTAIN WM. HOFFMAN, 11th U. S. Infantry, left Sackett's Harbor on Tuesday on a week's leave of absence.

CAPTAIN JOHN G. BOURKE, 3d U. S. Cavalry, is visiting in Omaha, Neb., where he has a host of friends.

LIEUTENANT J. A. IRONS, 20th U. S. Infantry, has returned to Fort Leavenworth from a trip to Long Beach, Cal.

LIEUTENANT C. C. HEWITT, 19th U. S. Infantry, on leave from Fort Wayne, Mich., is visiting at Fargo, N. Dakota.

LIEUTENANT CHAS. G. DWYER, 21st U. S. Infantry, under recent orders takes station at Fort Sidney, Nebraska.

CAPTAIN O. J. SWEET, 25th U. S. Infantry, is expected to leave Fort Custer in a few days on a fortnight's leave.

CAPTAIN CHAS. P. EAGAN, U. S. A., of Gen. Stanley's staff, has returned to San Antonio from a trip to Fort Bliss.

ADJUTANT W. E. BIRKHIMER, 3d U. S. Artillery, visited friends in New York City and at Governor's Island this week.

LIEUTENANT ANDREW HERO, JR., 22d U. S. Infantry, is spending a portion of his graduating leave at New Orleans, La.

ACTING JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL G. N. LIEBER, U. S. A., registered at the Grand Hotel, New York City, on Monday.

LIEUTENANT W. J. GLASGOW, 1st U. S. Cavalry, is stopping for the present at the Murray Hill Hotel, New York city.

COLONEL B. P. RUNKLE, U. S. Army, retired, now at San Francisco, is expected on a visit to New York City in a few weeks.

MAJOR JAMES P. CANBY, Paymaster, U. S. A., is a recent arrival in Los Angeles, Cal., for duty at Gen. McCook's headquarters.

CAPTAIN J. W. POPE, U. S. A., Governor of the Military Prison at Fort Leavenworth, visited in Washington, D. C., this week.

CAPTAIN J. E. PILCHER, Assistant Surgeon, U. S. Army, who has been North for some time past, goes to Fort Ringgold, Tex., for duty.

GENERAL STEWART VAN VLIET, U. S. A., celebrated his seventy sixth birthday on the 21st of July. He is still "one of the boys," and shows no signs of ever reaching adolescence. Still, there is hope for him if he lives as long as his friends would like to have him do.

COLONEL CHARLES G. BARTLETT, 9th U. S. Inf., will leave Whipple Barracks in a few days, to spend two months' leave in the East. It is likely, from present conditions, that the expiration of his leave will find him at that desirable station, Madison Barracks, Sackett's Harbor, N. Y.

MAJOR-GENERAL O. O. HOWARD, U. S A., accompanied by Lieut. Chas. G. Treat, A. D. C., visited Ft. Porter, N. Y., on Monday of this week, and afterwards went to Ft. Niagara to be present at the Department of the East rifle competitions. He presented the medals to the successful competitors on Tuesday.

THE *Weekly Sentinel* of Fort Huachuca, A. T., Aug. 15, has the following: "Capt. Fowler and ten men returned from a hunting leave last Saturday. The captain returned sooner than he expected, on account of illness. He did not, however, come in empty handed. Three deer were taken in one day. Game is quite plenty in the south end of the Huachucas."

IN an account of the recent races of the Lake Geneva Yacht Club we note the following: Capt. Chas. King, U. S. A., the novelist, clad in immaculate white flannel, paced down the crowded pier and disappeared in the cabin of the judges' boat, *Daisy*, half concealed behind the wall of quivering sail. With him were the associate judges, Gen. A. C. Ducat and Lieut. A. C. Ducat, Jr., U. S. A.

MAJOR EZRA KIRK, Q. M. Dept., U. S. A., at present in Louisville, Ky., will leave that city for Buffalo about Oct. 1, which will be good news to the Major's many warm friends in Louisville. Miss Maud Kirk, says the Louisville *Post*, has been much admired in Louisville society for her many graces and her remarkable beauty, and the news of her going away will be received with general regret. Mrs. Kirk's health has never been good in Louisville, and it was on this account that her husband sought a romoval to a post further north.

LIEUTENANT KRAUTHOFF, 14th Inf., recently appointed from first sergeant light battery F, 2d Art., has returned to Fort Leavenworth and is the guest of his old battery commander, Col. Woodruff. The latter presented him with a handsome sword, and his old commander in the battery with a pair of epaulettes and dress sword belt. The new lieutenant is being congratulated on every hand, and he well deserves it. It is entirely due to his own efforts that he to-day wears the uniform of a commissioned officer of the Army, and his friends have reason to feel proud of his advancement.—*Kansas City Times.*

COLONEL D. S. GORDON, of Fort Huachuca, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Smith at Sunshine Villa. Col. Gordon is now visiting Santa Cruz for the first time since the Division Encampment six years ago, when he selected the ground for it. The Colonel is a gentleman of soldierly bearing, and has a brave war record. For over 31 years he has been a member of the 2d U. S. Cavalry, and his promotions for gallantry were rapid. The Colonel is affable and genial and very popular. For some years he was stationed at the Presidio, where he made life so pleasant for his visitors that many regrets were expressed when he was transferred to another post.—*Santa Cruz Sentinel.*

LIEUTENANT C. A. BENNETT, 3d U. S. Artillery, closed up his canteen business at Washington Barracks, D. C., on Monday, and left for Fort Monroe, Va., for a tour of artillery practice.

CAPTAIN ROGERS BIRNIE has resumed duty at the Army Ordnance Bureau at Washington after a month's vacation pleasantly spent among the lakes of northern New York. He has taken quarters at the Washington Inn on the Tennalytown Road until the return of his family, Oct 1st next.

MRS. LAURA MASON, widow of the late Captain Stanton A. Mason, sailed Aug. 22d, with her mother, on the steamship Alaska for Queenstown. Mrs. Mason has recently been visiting with friends in Binghamton and Windsor, N. Y., and now plans a journey through Europe, which will occupy a number of months.

THE Adjutant General of the Army has issued a very handy pamphlet containing the regulations governing post canteens, and the several authoritative decisions which have been made thereon. To the officers who have to wrestle continually with these regulations and their modifications, this is indeed a boon.

IN a biographical notice of David M. Gregg, who was in 1885 appointed from West Point to the 1st Dragoons and was subsequently Colonel of the 8th Pennsylvania Cavalry and Major General of Volunteers, it is said of him: "To him the regiment owed everything. His modesty kept him from the notoriety that many gained through the newspapers, but in the Army the testimony of all officers who knew him was the same. Brave, prudent, dashing when occasion required dash, and firm as a rock, he was looked upon, both as a regimental commander and afterwards as Major General, as a man in whose hands any troops were safe."

MANY happy returns of the day to Col. M. D. L. Simpson, born Aug. 28; to Chaplain G. W. Collier, born Aug. 29; to Capt. Patrick Cusack, 9th Cav., born Aug. 29; to Capt. C. C. De Rudio, 7th Cav., born Aug. 26; to Col. J. S. Conrad, 21st Inf., born Aug. 23; to Col. J. W. Forsyth, 7th Cav., born Aug. 26; to Lieut.-Col. A. G. Robinson, Q. M. D., born Aug. 23; to Major C. B. Penrose, C. S., born Aug. 29; to Lieut.-Col. H. E. Noyes, 4th Cav., born Aug. 23; to Capt. Chas. Hay, C. S., born Aug. 23; to Capt. W. C. Rawolle, 2d Cav., born Aug. 28; to Capt. C. S. Roberts, 17th Inf., born Aug. 23; to Capt. J. P. Story, 4th Art., born Aug. 25; to Capt. C. C. Hood, 24th Inf., born Aug. 28; to Lieut.-Col. J. C. Bates, 20th Inf., born Aug. 26; to Major A. Stickney, C. E., born Aug. 27; to Lieut. E. S. Curtis, 2d Art., born Aug. 28; to Capt. W. A. Thompson, 4th Cav., born Aug. 27; to Capt. F. E. Nye, C. S., born Aug. 27; to Capt. J. C. Ayres, O. D., born Aug. 24; to Capt. M. P. Maus, 1st Inf., born Aug. 25; to Capt. L. R. Hare, 7th Cav., born Aug. 24; to Capt. C. H. Murray, 4th Cav., born Aug. 26; to Capt. R. G. Ebert, asst. surg., born Aug. 29; to Capt. F. A. Kendall, born Aug. 28; to Capt. L. A. Abbott, born Aug. 24; to Major F. W. Benteen, born Aug. 24; to Capt. B. Dawson, born Aug. 29; to Capt. Wm. Mitchell, born Aug. 24; to Gen. Rufus Ingalls, born Aug. 23; to Gen. John Newton, born Aug. 26.

THE San Francisco *Post* has these items: Capts. Wood and Dorst command the two troops scouting in the Yosemite and vicinity, respectively, and they are very intelligent and energetic young captains. .....Lieut. Nat P. Phister, Mrs. Phister and the Misses Phister have left Angel Island for Fort Leavenworth. They will spend the remainder of the month at the home of Lieut. Phister's father, Dr. Phister, of Maysville, Ky..... . .Dr. Perley, of the Medical Corps of the Army, and one of its distinguished members, is stationed at Fort Mason. He is a student and hard worker, and keeps himself au courant with the most advanced thinkers and practitioners in the medical profession....Capt. Thomas Barry, one of the most efficient officers of the Army, 1st Lieut. Frank O. Ferris and 2d Lieut. S. A. Cloman, having completed their work at Fort Vancouver, will shortly join at Angel Island. The latter are very promising young officers....Capt. Woodruff, Commissary of Subsistence on the staff of Gen. Ruger, is one of the jolliest and brainiest officers in the Department. His impromptu speeches at the meetings of the Loyal Legion are treasures to be remembered. He has made a host of friends among our people.....Col. Mendell, Engineer Corps, U. S. Army, has been many years stationed in this city and engaged in the harbor improvements incidental to his profession. He is considered one of the ablest officers in a corps of able men....The many warm friends of Col. Smedberg regret exceedingly that the worthy colonel was not elected Commander of the G. A. R. at its recent session at Detroit. There could be no better selection....Gen. Greene, Adjutant-General, Dept. California, is essentially a club man. He is a member of the Pacific Union and Cosmos Clubs....Major Wildrick commands the garrison at Alcatraz. The rock is not a desirable station, and is not usually hankered after. It has, however, a very cordial and united society among its officers, which makes up for many other social privations. ....The many friends of Capt. Crabb, 5th Art., are rejoiced at the early prospect of his resuming his sword. The genial captain has been quite ill for some time, but is rapidly regaining his usual strength and vigorous health. ..Capt. Frank Thorp and his charming wife are pleasantly situated at Alcatraz. He is in command of his battery, and is quite happy in the possession of his new command. The captain and his wife are a delightful and valued acquisition to the limited society of the garrison.... Adjt. Coffin, 5th Art., is one of the most efficient and popular officers in the Department. He is ever ready and willing to assist his brother officers and is always courteous in his intercourse with them....Dr. Leonard Wood, asst. surg., Presidio, is an officer of the Medical Corps, of which the profession may be proud. He is a very diligent student, and possesses the unbounded confidence of the officers and families stationed at the Presidio.....Lieut. Granger Adams, 5th Art., quartermaster of the regiment, promptly tendered his resignation of that office on the promotion of Lieut.-Col. Graham to the colonelcy. Gen. Graham recognized the services and ability of Quartermaster Adams, and declined to accept the resignation....Major John I. Rodgers, Inspector of Artillery, Dept. of California, labors quietly but effectively in promoting the efficiency of this branch of the Army.

THE ARMY.

BENJAMIN HARRISON, *President and Commander-in-Chief.*

REDFIELD PROCTOR, *Secretary of War.*

LEWIS A. GRANT, *Assistant Secretary of War.*

G. O. 4, DEPT. OF THE EAST, Aug. 21, 1891.

Under the requirements and provisions of A. R. 383 (General Orders, No. 73, of August 15, 1891, from Headquarters of the Army), Major Wallace F. Randolph, 3d Artillery, is designated and announced as Department Inspector of Artillery for the Department of the East.

By command of Maj.-Gen. Howard:
GEO. D. RUGGLES, Asst. Adjt.-Gen.

STAFF CORPS AND DEPARTMENTS.

General Officers.

Brig.-Gen. A. V. Kautz, accompanied by 1st Lieut. Wilds P. Richardson, A. D. C., will proceed to Vancouver Barracks before proceeding to the posts named in S. O. 129, c. s., Dept. of the Columbia (S. F. O. 1, Aug. 18, D. Columbia.)

Pay Department.

Maj. John C. Muhlenberg, Paymr., will proceed on public business to Portland, Ore., and return (S. O. 126, Aug. 13, D. Columbia.)

Maj. James P. Canby, Paymr., having reported for duty, is announced as Chief Paymaster of the Department of Arizona (G. O. 24, Aug. 17, D. Ariz.)

The troops in the Dept. of Arizona will be paid on muster and pay rolls to July 31: By Maj. J. P. Canby, Paymr., at San Diego Barracks (S. O. 96, Aug. 17, D. Ariz.)

The leave for 10 days granted Col. William A. Rucker, Asst. Paymr.-Gen., is extended two days (S. O. 89, Aug. 19, Dept. M.)

The leave granted Maj. William M. Maynadier, Paymr., is extended one month (S. O., Aug. 24, H. Q. A.)

Medical Department.

1st Lieut. Jefferson D. Poindexter, Asst. Surg., Ft. Niobrara, Neb., will proceed to Ft. Robinson, Neb., and report to the C. O. for temporary duty (S. O. 96, Aug. 17, D. Platte.)

Capt. William B. Banister, Asst. Surg., is detailed as an auxiliary member of the Central Board of Civil Service Examiners for duty in connection with the examination of candidates for appointment as physicians in the Indian service, such duty to be in addition to his present military duties (S. O., Aug. 20, H. Q. A.)

The leave on surgeon's certificate granted Capt. Marlborough C. Wyeth is extended three months (S. O., Aug. 20, H. Q. A.)

The Medical Director is designated as inspector on all medical and hospital property reported (Cir. 6, Aug. 20, D. Columbia.)

Capt. James E. Pilcher, Asst. Surg., is relieved from duty at Ft. Clark, Tex., to take effect on the expiration of his present leave, and will report to the C. O. Ft. Ringgold, Tex., for duty (S. O., Aug. 24, H. Q. A.)

Leave for three months, to take effect on or about Sept. 1, is granted Maj. Valery Havard, Surg. (S. O., Aug. 26, H. Q. A.)

Leave for one month, to commence about Sept. 3, is granted Capt. Adrian S. Polhemus, Asst. Surg. (S. O. 36, Aug. 26, D. East.)

Act. Hospl. Stwd. Samuel H. Leopold is relieved from temporary duty at Ft. Randall, S. D., and will return to his proper station at Ft. Sidney, Neb. (S. O. 97, Aug. 20, D. Platte.)

The following changes in the stations of hospital stewards are made: Hospl. Stwd. James Fields, from duty at Ft. McIntosh, Tex., to Columbus Barracks, O., to relieve Hospl. Stwd. Frank Wagner, who will proceed to Ft. Bliss, Tex., for duty. Hospl. Stwd. William Bock, from duty at Ft. Bidwell, Cal., to Watertown Arsenal, Mass. Hospl. Stwd. Alfred Baur, now on furlough, will upon its expiration be relieved from duty at Ft. Logan, Colo., and will proceed to Ft. Ringgold, Tex., for duty. Hospl. Stwd. Charles L. Smit, now on furlough, will upon its expiration be relieved at Ft. Sill, O. T., and will proceed to Ft. Hancock, Tex., for duty. Hospl. Stwd. Charles O. Schott, now at Ft. Apache, A. T., is transferred for duty at that post from San Diego Barracks, Cal. (S. O., Aug. 24, H. Q. A.)

Engineer and Ordnance Departments.

Leave for seven days, terminating on or before Aug. 31, is granted Capt. Clinton B. Sears, C. E. (S. O. 49, Aug. 20, C. E.)

Leave for one month, on surgeon's certificate of disability, to take effect to-day, is granted Capt. Henry S. Taber, C. E. (S. O. 50, Aug. 24, C. E.)

Lieut.-Col. Lawrence S. Babbitt, O. D., will proceed to Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal., on public business (S. O., Aug. 26, H. Q. A.)

Ord. Sergt. William W. Vogel (appointed Aug. 18, 1891, from sergeant-major 15th Inf.), now at Ft. Sheridan, Ill., will proceed to Jefferson Barracks, Mo., for duty (S. O., Aug. 20, H. Q. A.)

THE LINE.

The Stations of Companies not mentioned here will be found by reference to last number of the JOURNAL.

1st Cavalry, Colonel Abraham K. Arnold.

Hdqrs., B, G, K, and L,* Ft. Custer, Mont.; D, Ft. Keogh, Mont.; I, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; C, and F, Ft. Assiniboine, Mont. E, Ft. Yellowstone, Wyo.; H, Fort Buford; A, Ft. Myer, Va.—*Indian troop.

Leave for two months, to take effect on or about Sept. 15, is granted Capt. Frazier A. Boutelle (S. O., Aug. 25, H. Q. A.)

Pvt. Ole A. Thorson, Troop D, was drowned Aug. 25 in the Yellowstone River, near Fort Keogh, while fishing.

2nd Cavalry, Colonel George G. Huntt.

Hdqrs., C, D, H, and L,* Ft. Wingate, N. M.; A, San Carlos, Ariz.; G, Ft. Stanton, N. M.; B and I, Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.; E and K, Ft. Bowie, Ariz.; F, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.—*Indian troop.

The leave of absence granted Lieut.-Col. David S. Gordon is extended 6 days (S. O., Aug. 20, H. Q. A.)

The C. O. Fort Wingate, N. M., will designate two troops to proceed by easy marches to Albuquerque, N. M., so as to reach that city not later than Sept. 14. After having carried out the instructions of the Dept. Comdr. the troops will return to their proper station (S. O. 95, Aug. 15, D. Ariz.)

Troop G (Wheelan's) will proceed, by easy marches, from Fort Stanton, N. M., to Albuquerque, N. M., reaching that city not later than Sept. 14. After having carried out the verbal instructions of the Dept. Comdr. the troop will return to its proper station (S. O. 95, Aug. 15, D. Ariz.)

Leave for one month, on surgeon's certificate, is granted 2d Lieut. John T. Nance (S. O. 95, Aug. 15, D. Ariz.)

3rd Cavalry, Colonel Albert P. Morrow.

Hdqrs. and G, Ft. McIntosh, Tex.; F, Ft. Hancock, Tex.; D, H, I, and K, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.; C, Ft. Ringgold, Tex.; B, Ft. Brown, Tex.; A, Eagle Pass, Tex.; E, Camp Pena Colorado, Tex.

The following transfers are made: 2d Lieut. Malvern Hill Barnum, from Troop F to L; 2d Lieut. Wm. H. Hay, from Troop L to F (S. O., Aug. 22, H. Q. A.)

4th Cavalry, Colonel Chas. E. Compton.

Hdqrs., A, D, and H, Ft. Walla Walla, Wash.; I, Yosemite National Park; K, Sequoia, National Park; G, Ft. Sherman, Idaho.; E, Vancouver Bks., Wash.; F, Boise Bks., Idaho; B, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; C, Ft. Bidwell, Cal.; L,* Fort Sherman.—*Indian troop.

2d Lieut. Thomas H. Slavens will return to his proper station, Fort Walla Walla, Wash. (S. O. 126, Aug. 13, D. Columbia.)

Pvt. Arthur H. Schank, Troop B, will be discharged by the C. O. Fort Myer, Va. (S. O. 35, Aug. 24, D. East.)

The following transfers are made: 1st Lieut. Alexander T. Dean, from Troop D to B; 1st Lieut. Geo. O. Cress, from Troop B to D (S. O., Aug. 24, H. Q. A.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Chas. P. Elliott, adjt., is extended one month on surgeon's certificate (S. O., Aug. 25, H. Q. A.)

Pvt. Wm. S. Hull, Troop B, will be discharged Sept. 8 by the C. O. Fort Myer, Va. (S. O. 38, Aug. 28, D. East.)

6th Cavalry, Colonel Eugene A. Carr.

Hdqrs., A, E, F, G, K and L,* Ft. Niobrara, Neb.; C, D, and H, Ft. McKinney, Wyo.; I, Fort Yellowstone, Wyo.; B, Ft. Washakie, Wyo.—*Indian troop.

2d Lieut. G. McK. Williamson is relieved from inspection of Indian supplies and cattle delivered at Valentine for the Rosebud Agency (S. O. 98, Aug. 22, D. Platte.)

Leave for ten days, to take effect upon being relieved from recruiting service on or about Oct. 1, is granted Capt. Henry M. Kendall (S. O., Aug. 24, H. Q. A.)

The two months' ordinary leave granted 1st Lieut. John M. Stotsenburg is changed to leave for four months on account of sickness (S. O., Aug. 26, H. Q. A.)

7th Cavalry, Colonel James W. Forsyth.

Hdqrs., A, B, C, D, E, G, I, and K, Ft. Riley, Kas.; F, H, and L,*, Ft. Sill, Okh. T.—*Indian troop.

The leave for seven days granted Major Samuel M. Whitside is extended twenty-three days (S. O. 89, Aug. 19, D. Mo.)

Leave for four months, to take effect on or about Sept. 14, is granted 1st Lieut. Loyd S. McCormick, adjt. (S. O., Aug. 24, H. Q. A.)

9th Cavalry, Colonel James Biddle.

Hdqrs., A, D, E, F, G and I, Ft. Robinson, Neb.; B and H, Ft. Du Chesne, Utah; C, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; K, Fort Myer, Va.

Lieut.-Col. Geo. B. Sanford is assigned to station at Fort Robinson, Neb. (S. O. 97, Aug. 20, D. Platte.)

1st Lieut. Montgomery D. Parker is relieved from duty in connection with the annual cavalry competition, and will join his station at Fort Robinson, Neb. (S. O. 97, Aug. 20, D. Platte.)

Capts. Joseph Garrard and Matthias W. Day, Fort Robinson, Neb., on completion of their duties at the Bellevue rifle range, in connection with the annual cavalry competition, will join their respective stations (S. O. 98, Aug. 22, D. Platte.)

2d Lieut. Philip A. Bettens, Jr., is relieved from duty in connection with the annual cavalry competition, and will join his station at Fort Robinson, Neb. (S. O. 98, Aug. 22, D. Platte.)

10th Cavalry, Colonel John K. Mizner.

Hdqrs., A, G, and K, Ft. Grant, A. T.; E, and I, Ft. Apache, A. T.; F, Ft. Thomas, A. T.; B and H, San Carlos, A. T.; C and D, Ft. Bayard, N. M.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Percy E. Trippe is extended two months (S. O., Aug. 20, H. Q. A.)

1st Artillery, Colonel Loomis L. Langdon.

Hdqrs., A, G, I, and K,* Ft. Hamilton, N. Y. H.; C, D, and L, Ft. Wadsworth, N. Y. H.; E,* Ft. Riley, Kas.; B, H, and M, Ft. Columbus, N. Y. H.; F, Ft. Monroe, Va.—* Light battery.

Leave for one month, to commence about Aug. 28, is granted Capt. J. M. K. Davis (S. O. 34, Aug. 21, D. East.)

2nd Artillery, Colonel John Mendenhall.

Hdqrs., C, G, and H, Ft. Adams, R. I.; L, Ft. Trumbull, Conn.; E, Ft. Preble, Me.; B and D, Ft. Warren, Mass.; A,* Ft. Riley, Kas.; F,* Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; I, Ft. Monroe, Va.; K and M, Ft. Schuyler, N. Y.—* Light battery.

Pvt. John Flanagan, Bat. K, will be discharged Sept. 21 by the C. O. Fort Schuyler (S. O. 35, Aug. 24, D. East.)

Leave for fifteen days, to take effect on being relieved from duty at Fort Barrancas, Fla., is granted 2d Lieut. Maurice G. Krayenbuhl (S. O., Aug. 25, H. Q. A.)

3rd Artillery, Colonel L. R. L. Livingston.

Hdqrs., A, C,* E, H, K, and L, Washington Bks., D. C. D, G, and I, Ft. McHenry, Md.; B and M, Ft. Monroe, Va.; F,* Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.—* Light battery.

The leave for seven days granted 1st Lieut. Chas. Humphreys is extended three days (S. O. 34, Aug. 21, D. East.)

The following transfers of lieutenants for the course of instruction indicated in par. 376 of the Regulations are announced to take effect Oct. 1: 2d Lieut. Peyton C. March, from Bat. K to Light Bat. C; 2d Lieut. Frank G. Mauldin, from Light Bat. C to Bat. K (S. O., Aug. 22, H. Q. A.)

4th Artillery, Colonel Henry W. Closson.

Hdqrs., C, D, K, L, B,* E, G and I, Ft. McPherson, Ga.; F,* Ft. Riley, Kas.; H, Ft. Monroe, Va.; A and M, Ft. Barrancas, Fla.—* Light battery.

Leave for twenty days, to take effect upon the return of his battery from practice march, is granted 1st Lieut. Frederick S. Strong (S. O. 89, Aug. 19, D. Mo.)

Sergt. A. V. Persons, Bat. A, Fort at Ship Island, Miss., will join his battery at Fort Barrancas, Fla. (S. O. 34, Aug. 21, D. East.)

Leave until Oct. 6 is granted 1st Lieut. Wm. P. Stone (S. O., Aug. 22, H. Q. A.)

The C. O. Fort Barrancas, Fla., will send Private Christopher C. Brock, Bat. A, general prisoner, under guard, to Fort McPherson, Ga., for trial (S. O. 36, Aug. 26, D. East.)

5th Artillery, Colonel William M. Graham.

Hdqrs., B, C, D,* F,* H, and K, Presidio of San Francisco Cal.; M, Ft. Mason, Cal.; E and L, Ft. Canby, Wash.; A and I, Alcatraz Island, Cal.; G, Ft. Monroe, Va.—* Light battery

2d Lieut. Wm. G. Haan is detailed as recruiting officer at Fort Mason, Cal., vice 2d Lieut. George G. Gatley, relieved (S. O. 78, Aug. 17, D. Cal.)

Major Tully McCrea is assigned as acting engineer officer Dept. of the Columbia (G. O. 17, Aug. 18, D. Columbia.)

The following transfers of lieutenants for the course of instruction indicated in par. 376 of the Regulations are announced: 1st Lieut. Luigi Lomia, from Bat. M to Light Bat. F; 1st Lieut. David D. Johnson, from Light Bat. F to Bat. M; 1st Lieut. Edward T. Brown, from Bat. L to Light Bat. D; 1st Lieut. George E. Sage, from Light Bat. D to Bat. L. The transfers of Lieuts. Lomia and Johnson will take effect at once, and Lieut. Lomia will accordingly proceed to join the light battery to which he is transferred. The transfers of Lieuts. Brown and Sage will take effect Oct. 1 (S. O., Aug. 26, H. Q. A.)

1st Infantry, Colonel William R. Shafter.

Hdqrs., A, B, E, G, and H, Angel Island, Cal.; C and D, Benicia Bks., Cal.; F, Ft. Gaston, Cal.; I*, Ft. Bidwell, Cal.—*Indian company.

The return journey of Major Edward Moale, insp. small arms practice, to his station, San Francisco, Cal., from Vancouver Barracks, Wash., is confirmed (S. O. 78, Aug. 17, D. Cal.)

2nd Infantry, Colonel Frank Wheaton.

Hdqrs., A, B, C, D, E, F, G, and H, Ft. Omaha, Neb.

1st Lieut. John Kinzie, and detachment of enlisted men, is relieved from duty at Camp Pine Ridge Agency, S. D., and will return to Fort Omaha, Neb. (S. O. 96, Aug. 17, D. Platte.)

3rd Infantry, Colonel Edwin C. Mason.

Hdqrs., A, B, C, D, E, G and H, Ft. Snelling, Minn. F, Ft. Meade, S. D.; I*, Ft. Sully, S. D.—*Indian company.

Lieut. Haydn S. Cole, acting engineer officer, will proceed to Helena, Mont., on public business (S. O. 142, Aug. 17, D. Dak.)

The journeys performed by 1st Lieut. John H. Beacom from Fort Sully, S. D., to the Lower Brule Indian Agency, S. D., and return, in connection with Indian recruiting, are approved (S. O. 142, Aug. 17, D. Dak.)

1st Lieut. Wm. E. P. French will report to the C. O. Columbus Barracks, O., by Oct. 1 for duty at that depot. This detail is made with a view to a tour of duty until Oct. 1 (S. O., Aug. 22, H. Q. A.)

The C. O. Fort Snelling, Minn., will grant Sergt. Ludwig Wagner, Co. H, a furlough to terminate Nov. 19 (S. O. 144, Aug. 20, D. Dak.)

Leave for one month, from Sept. 1, is granted 2d Lieut. Wm. C. Neary (S. O., Aug. 26, H. Q. A.)

4th Infantry, Colonel William P. Carlin.

Hdqrs., D, E, F, and H, Ft. Sherman, Idaho; A, B, G and I*, Ft Spokane, Wash.; C, Boise Barracks, Idaho.—*Indian company.

Co. A (Seton's), Fort Spokane, Wash., will exchange station with Co. E (Price's), Fort Sherman, Idaho, under the direction of the colonel, after encampment of the troops from the posts named, ordered to assemble near Spokane, Wash. (S. O. 130, Aug. 20, D. Columbia.)

5th Infantry, Colonel Nathan W. Osborne.

Hdqrs., D and E, St. Francis Bks., Fla.; B and H, Jackson Bks., La.; C and G, Mt. Vernon Bks., Ala.; A, Ft. Ringgold, Tex.; F, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.

Pvt. Frederick C. Coleman, Co. G, will be discharged Sept. 21 by the C. O. Mt. Vernon Barracks, Ala. (S. O. 34, Aug. 21, D. East.)

The following transfers are ordered: 1st Lieut. Oscar F. Long, from Co. D to A; 1st Lieut. Walter H. Chatfield, from Co. A to D (S. O., Aug. 20, H. Q. A.)

6th Infantry, Colonel Melville A. Cochran.

Hdqrs., F, and G, Ft. Thomas, Ky.; E, Newport Barracks, Ky.; A, Ft. Wood, N. Y. H.; B and D, Ft. Porter, N. Y.; C, Ft. Ontario, N. Y.; H, Plattsburgh Barracks, N. Y.

The C. O. Newport Barracks, Ky., will send Pvt. Henry Iddings, Co. E, general prisoner, Ft. Thomas, Ky., for trial by G. C. M. (S. O. 35, Aug. 24, D. East.)

The 6th Infantry Band, of Fort Thomas, Ky., under Bandmaster Ludwig Kinne, gave a concert programme at the Zoo Saturday evening that was warmly appreciated by a good audience. Mr. Kinne can congratulate himself that he scored a good hit, and be assured that he would be heard again with pleasure. And, of course, Adjt. Byrne is happy over the victory of his pets.—*Cincinnati Times-Star.*

7th Infantry, Colonel Henry C. Merriam.

Hdqrs., B, C, D, E, F, and G, Ft. Logan, Colo.; A, Camp Pilot Butte, Wyo.; H, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; I*, Fort Sill, O. T. —*Indian company.

Leave for one month, to take effect on or about Sept. 1, is granted Lieut.-Col. Andrew S. Burt, Camp Pilot Butte, Wyo., with permission to apply for an extension of one month (S. O. 97, Aug. 20, D. Platte.)

8th Infantry, Colonel J. J. Van Horn.

Hdqrs., A, E, and H, Ft. McKinney, Wyo.; C and D**, Ft. Robinson, Neb.; F and I*, Ft. Washakie, Wyo.; B and G, Ft. Niobrara, Neb.—*Indian company.
**In the field near Pine Ridge.

1st Lieut. Wilds P. Richardson, A. D. C., will accompany the Dept. Comdr., on public business, to Fort Canby, Wash., and return (S. O. 126, Aug. 13, D. Columbia.)

Sergt. Edmund Brank, Troop G, 1st Cav., now in St. Paul, Minn., on furlough, will report to Capt. Thos. Wilhelm, 8th Inf., recruiting officer, to take charge of and conduct a detachment of mounted service recruits to Fort Yellowstone, Wyo., for assignment to Troop I, 6th Cav. (S. O. 142, Aug. 17, D. Dak.)

The Dept. Comdr., accompanied by 1st Lieut.

Wilds P. Richardson, A. D. C., will proceed on public business to Boise Barracks, Forts Walla Walla, Spokane and Sherman, and return (S. O. 129, Aug. 17, D. Columbia.)

Capt. Cyrus A. Earnest, Fort Niobrara, Neb., is detailed to inspect corn and flour for the Indian service, to be delivered at Valentine for the Rosebud Agency, and also cattle at the Rosebud Agency (S. O. 98, Aug. 22, D. Platte.)

9th Infantry, Colonel Charles G. Bartlett.

Hdqrs., A, B, C, F, H, and I*, Whipple Bks., A. T.; E, San Diego Bks., Cal.; D and G, Ft. Huachuca, A. T.—*Indian company.

1st Lieut. Carl Reichmann is relieved as A. C. S. at San Carlos, A. T., and will join his proper station at San Diego Barracks, Cal. (S. O. 95, Aug. 15, D. Ariz.)

Leave for two months, to take effect on or about Sept. 8 is granted Col. Chas. G. Bartlett (S. O., Aug. 20, H. Q. A.)

10th Infantry, Colonel Robert H. Offley.

Hdqrs. and B, Ft. Stanton, N. M.; C, D, and H, Ft. Wingate N. M.; E, Ft. Lewis, Colo.; A and F, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; G, Oklahoma, O. T.; I, Ft. Apache, Ariz.

1st Lieut. Stephen Y. Seyburn, recently resigned as reg. adjt., is assigned to Co. A (Fort Leavenworth, Kas.), vice 1st Lieut. Isaac W. Littell, appointed reg. adjt., Aug. 1 (S. O., Aug. 25, H. Q. A.)

Leave for three months, to take effect on the completion of the sale of certain public property for which he is accountable, is granted 2d Lieut. Wm. H. Wilhelm (S. O., Aug. 26, H. Q. A.)

11th Infantry, Colonel Isaac D. DeRussy.

Hdqrs., A, B, D, F, G, and H, Madison Bks., N. Y. C and E, Ft. Niagara, N. Y.

The leave for ten days granted Col. Isaac D. De Russy is hereby extended ten days (S. O. 34, Aug. 21, D. East.)

12th Infantry, Colonel Edwin F. Townsend.

Hdqrs., E, and G, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; F and H, Ft. Yates, N. D.; B, C, and D, Ft. Sully, S. D.; A, Ft. Bennett, S. D.; I*, Mt. Vernon Bks., Ala. *Indian company.

Capt. Geo. S. Wilson will report at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., on or before Aug. 31, for temporary duty, after which he will return to his present station (S. O., Aug. 20, H. Q. A.)

14th Infantry, Colonel Thomas M. Anderson.

Hdqrs., B, C, D, E, F, and G, Vancouver Bks. Wash.; A and I*, Ft. Townsend, Wash.; H, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.—*Indian company.

1st Lieut. Wm. B. Reynolds, now on leave, will report in person to the superintendent of the recruiting service, N. Y. City, Oct. 1, for assignment to duty at Davids Island, N. Y. H., with a view to a tour of duty until Oct. 1 (S. O., Aug. 22, H. Q. A.)

15th Infantry, Colonel Robert E. A. Crofton.

Hdqrs., A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Ft. Sheridan, Ill.

Leave for seven days, to take effect Sept. 1, is granted 1st Lieut. Wm. F. Blauvelt (S. O., Aug. 20, H. Q. A.)

16th Infantry, Colonel Matthew M. Blunt.

Hdqrs., A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, and I*, Ft. Douglas, Utah. —*Indian company.

On the departure of Cos. A, C and F to Fort Douglas, Utah, 1st Lieut. Charles P. George will remain on temporary duty at Fort Du Chesne until Sept. 30, when he will stand relieved from duty at that post and will proceed to join his company at Fort Douglas, Utah (S. O. 96, Aug. 17, D. Platte.)

The C. O. Fort Douglas, Utah, will grant a furlough until Oct. 26 to Corpl. Clayton Coolidge, Co. D (S. O. 96, Aug. 17, D. Platte.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Wm. Lassiter is extended fifteen days (S. O., Aug. 25, H. Q. A.)

18th Infantry, Colonel Henry M. Lazelle.

Hdqrs., A, B, C, D, E, F, G, and H, Ft. Clark, Tex.

Leave for one month, to take effect about Aug. 26, is granted 1st Lieut. Chas. B. Hardin (S. O. 80, Aug. 20, D. Tex.)

21st Infantry, Colonel Joseph S. Conrad.

Hdqrs., A, B, C and E, Ft. Sidney, Neb.; D, Ft. Du Chesne Utah; F, G, and H, Ft. Randall, S. D.

The following transfers are made: 2d Lieut. Almon L. Parmerter, from Co. A to K; 2d Lieut. Chas. G. Dwyer, from Co. K to A (S. O., Aug. 24, H. Q. A.)

2d Lieut. Edward W. McCaskey is relieved from further duty in connection with the annual Dept. rifle and cavalry competitions, and will join his company at Fort Du Chesne, Utah (S. O. 97, Aug. 20, D. Platte.)

Par. 2, S. O. 191, Aug. 19, 1891, H. Q. A., directing 1st Lieut. Harry L. Bailey to report for duty to the superintendent of the U. S. Military Academy, West Point, N. Y., is revoked (S. O., Aug. 26, H. Q. A.)

22nd Infantry, Colonel Peter T. Swaine.

Hdqrs., A, B, C, D, E, F, G, and H, Ft. Keogh, Mont.; I*, Ft. Yates, N. D.—*Indian company.

The following transfers are made: 1st Lieut. John G. Ballance, from Co. D to G; 1st Lieut. John J. Crittenden, from Co. E to K; 1st Lieut. Theodore Mosher, from Co. G to D; 1st Lieut. Jacob F. Kreps, from Co. K to E (S. O., Aug. 25, H. Q. A.)

24th Infantry, Colonel Zenas R. Bliss.

Hdqrs., A, D, E, and F, Ft. Bayard, N. M.; B and C, Ft. Grant, Ariz.; G and H, San Carlos, Ariz.

1st Lieut. Alfred M. Palmer will proceed from Ft. Bayard, N. M., to San Carlos, A. T., and report to the C. O. for duty as post Q. M. and Act. Com. of Sub. (S. O. 95, Aug. 15, D. Ariz.)

25th Infantry, Colonel George L. Andrews.

Hdqrs., F, G, and H, Ft. Missoula, Mont.; A and D, Ft. Custer, Mont.; B, and C, Ft. Buford; E, Camp Poplar River.

Leave for one month is granted 2d Lieut. Samuel Burkhardt, Jr., to take effect upon being relieved from duty in connection with the Dept. rifle competition at Fort Snelling, Minn. (S. O. 144, Aug. 20, D. Dak.)

Leave for twelve days is granted 1st Lieut. R. H. R. Loughborough, to take effect upon being relieved from duty in connection with the Dept. rifle competition at Fort Snelling, Minn. (S. O. 144, Aug. 20, D. Dak.)

Leave for fifteen days, to take effect when his services can be spared, is granted Capt. Owen J. Sweet, Fort Custer, Mont. (S. O. 144, Aug. 20, D. Dak.)

(For Late Army Orders see page 14.)

Appointments, etc., of Commissioned Officers and Retired Enlisted Men, U. S. A., recorded in the A. G. O. during the week ending Aug. 22, 1891.

PROMOTION AND ASSIGNMENT.

2d Lieut. *Wm. C. Wren*, 10th Inf., to be 1st lieut. of inf., Aug. 8, vice *Ogle* (17th Inf.), deceased—to the 17th Inf. (Co. K).

Courts-martial.

The following courts have been ordered:

At Fort Robinson, Neb., Aug. 24. Detail: Capts. Augustus W. Corliss, 8th Inf.; Jerauld A. Olmsted, Clarence A. Stedman, 9th Cav.; James A. Hutton, 8th Inf.; 1st Lieuts. Philip P. Powell, 9th Cav.; Edgar Hubert, 8th Inf.; Robert B. Watkins, Gonzalez S. Bingham, 2d Lieuts. Philip A. Bettens, Jr., Harry G. Trout, Guy H. Preston, 9th Cav., and Capt. John S. Loud, 9th Cav., J. A. (S. O. 96, Aug. 17, D. Platte.)

At Fort Sheridan, Ill., Aug. 24. Detail: Major Clarence M. Bailey, Capts. Caspar H. Conrad, Wilson T. Hartz, Henry R. Brinkerhoff, 1st Lieuts. Samuel S. Pague, Will T. May, 2d Lieuts. Wm. N. Blow, Jr., James Mitchell, Marcus Maxwell, 15th Inf., and 1st Lieut. Blanton C. Welsh, 15th Inf., J. A. (S. O. 89, Aug. 19, D. Mo.)

At Fort McHenry, Md., Aug. 24. Detail: Lieut.-Col. Edmund C. Bainbridge, Capts. John R. Myrick, Lewis Smith, 3d Art.; Louis A. La Garde, asst. surg.; 1st Lieut. Charles G. Woodward, 2d Lieut. Henry D. Todd, Jr., 3d Art., and 1st Lieut. Ira A. Haynes, 4th Art., J. A. (S. O. 34, Aug. 21, D. East.)

Army Boards.

A Board of Survey is appointed to meet at Dept. Arizona Hdqrs., Aug. 18, or as soon thereafter as practicable, to examine into, report upon and fix the responsibility for the condition of certain subsistence stores reported as unfit for sale and for which 1st Lieut. Frank Greene, Signal Corps, A. C. S., is accountable. Detail: Major A. S. Kimball, Q.M., and Major A. R. Chaffee, 9th Cav. (S. O. 96, Aug. 17, D. Ariz.)

The contract entered into by the United States with John Sheehan for the construction of a gymnasium building at the U. S. Military Academy, West Point, N. Y., with all his rights to proceed thereunder, has been forfeited, and a Board to consist of Prof. James Mercur, U. S. Military Academy; Capt. George McC. Derby, Corps of Engs., and 1st Lieut. H. F. Hodges, Corps of Engs., will convene at the U. S. Military Academy on Sept. 1 for the purpose of making a full inventory of all work upon said building and of all materials on hand furnished by the contractor. The Board will permit the said John Sheehan to attend during such examination in person or by counsel and submit such evidence as the Board may deem proper (S. O., Aug. 26, H. Q. A.)

Extra Duty Men.

The extra duty men now at the discontinued post of Fort Abraham Lincoln, N. D., will be relieved from further duty at that place on Aug. 26 by the officer in charge, and sent to join their respective companies (S. O. 143, Aug. 19, D. Dak.)

Retirements of Enlisted Men.

The following enlisted men, now at the stations designated after their respective names, are placed upon the retired list, and will repair to their homes: 1st Sergt. Thos. Hackett, Troop F, 3d Cav., Fort Hancock, Tex.; Sergt. John Hallaghan, Troop H, 6th Cav., Fort McKinney, Wyo.; Pvt. James Johnson, Troop B, 6th Cav., Fort Washakie, Wyo.; Sergt. Denis Murphy, Co. G, 21st Inf., Fort Randall, S. D.; Sergt. Chas. Renaud, Co. A, Batn. of Engrs., Willets Point, N. Y. (S. O., Aug. 24, H. Q. A.)

Rifle Competitions.

The following enlisted men are selected as competitors to represent the Depts. of California and the Columbia, for places on the Army rifle and distinguished marksmans' teams ordered to assemble at Fort Sheridan, Ill., Sept. 1, viz.: Sergt. Frank D. Powell, Co. D, 14th Inf.; Sergt. Allan C. Austin, Co. E, 4th Inf.; 1st Sergt. Junior Parrish, Co. F, 1st Inf.; Corpl. Jas. H. Vanscoike, Co. B, 4th Inf., and Pvt. Louis Pryer, Co. A, 4th Inf. Distinguished marksman, Pvt. Cyrus H. Clark, Co. F, 4th Inf. The C. O. Vancouver Barracks, Wash., will send the men above selected in time to report to the C. O. Fort Sheridan, Ill., on Sept. 1 (S. O. 125, Aug. 12, D. Columbia.)

The following officers are relieved from further duty in connection with the Depts. of California and the Columbia rifle competition at Vancouver Barracks, and will join their proper stations: 2d Lieuts. A. H. Brown, 4th Inf.; R. M. Schofield, 4th Cav.; B. T. Winston, 14th Inf., and F. W. Sladen, 14th Inf. (S. O. 124, Aug. 11, D. Columbia.)

CAPTAINS IN THE LINE OF THE ARMY.

THE following tables show the average numbers of captains in the line of the Army, graduates of West Point and non-graduates, during periods between 1865 and 1891, inclusive, fractions being omitted:

		Graduates.		Non-Graduates.	
1865-69—*Cavalry*		18		82	
1870-74	"	12		106	
1875-79	"	8		112	
1880-84	"	14		106	
1885-91	"	38		81	
1865-69—*Artillery*		38		21	
1870-74	"	33		26	
1875-79	"	28		32	
1880-84	"	20		39	
1885-91	"	16		43	
		Total.		Total.	
1865-69—*Infantry*		44	100	247	350
1870-74	"	26	71	222	354
1875-79	"	26	62	223	367
1880-84	"	18	52	231	376
1885-91	"	16	70	234	358

Grand total, 1865-91—Graduates....355 Non-Gs...1805

Whenever any Army abuse is reported to the public, and especially where treatment of soldiers may be concerned, it is the custom with many to lay the blame on West Point, and then cry out against its graduates. It would be honest and fair for such persons to consider that those who, since the War of the Rebellion, have commanded companies and have thus been brought into immediate contact with the enlisted men are by a very large majority non-graduates, and that the graduates commanding companies have been and are now in a surprising minority. Those who do not like West Point should assume a more truthful position for abusing it.

The present number of captains as shown by the Army Register of 1891 are as follows:

Cavalry—Graduates		60	Non-graduates		60
Artillery	"	17	"		43
Infantry	"	37	"		213
Total, Graduates		114	Non-graduates		316

THE quarterly returns of accepted recruits and rejected applicant need no longer be rendered.—(Letter A. G. O., Aug. 20, 1891.)

RIFLE COMPETITIONS—1891.

Cavalry Competitions—Depts. East, Platte and California.—The team is as follows:

Cavalry.	Known Distance.	Skirmish.	Total
2d Lieut. A. Gray, 6th	329	290	619
Trumpeter W. O. Carroll, H, 6th	312	233	545
Corpl. M. L. Mitchell, K, 6th	315	230	545
Pvt. S. H. Thomas, A, 9th	312	216	528
2d Lieut. J. J. Pershing, 6th	316	208	519
Sergt. H. B. Swanson, D, 6th	321	197	513
Corpl. F. Warren, B, 4th	316	189	505
Pvt. W. Mason, B, 9th	308	193	501
Sergt. J. Oliver, F, 6th	317	168	485
2d Lieut. P. A. Bottens, 9th	301	181	482

The quota for the Army team are: Lieut. Gray, Sergt. J. F. Jackson, G, 9th Cav.; Trumpeter Carron, Corpl. Mitchell and Pvt. Thomas. Quota for distinguished marksmen's team: Blacksmith A. Kaiser, H, 6th Cav., and Capt. J. B. Kerr, 6th Cav.

General Brooke presented medals to the successful competitors Aug. 22. He then introduced Senator C. F. Manderson, who addressed the team, and referred briefly to the good which must result from the practice of detailing detachments for duty with regiments of the militia during the encampments of the latter. In closing the Senator stated that these competitions, as well as all other affairs pertaining to the Army, were closely watched by the congressional military committee, of which he was a member.

Dept. East.—The following is the team with scores:

Infantry.	Known Distance.	Skirmish.	Total.
Sergt. Chas. Woodcock, C, 11th Inf	335	230	565
Pvt. Wm. Decker, E, Batn. Engrs	311	267	578
Corpl. John Desmond, H, 5th Inf	308	193	501
Sergt. Frederick E. Ginder, D, 11th Inf.	320	165	485
Sergt. Julius W. Winkie, A, 6th Inf.	288	199	487
Corpl. James Laver, H, 6th Inf	298	189	487
Sergt. Dick Carter, F, 6th Inf	300	167	467
Sergt. Andrew W. Daniels, B, 6th Inf	308	158	464
Pvt. Columbus Stuart, G, 5th Inf	327	126	453
Sergt. Frank B. Abel, C, 6th Inf	297	151	448

Dept. Missouri.—The following is the team, with scores:

Infantry.	Known Distance.	Skirmish.	Total.
2d Lieut. M. J. O'Brien, 13th	317	221	538
Sergt. O. Sydow, C, 12th	321	213	534
Sergt. W. B. Lewis, F, 13th	342	176	518
Pvt. W. Donnald, H, 14th	330	193	513
Sergt. T. McManus, D, 15th	336	175	511
Sergt. A. Scholbe, H, 7th	320	190	510
Sergt. J. Boyhan, A, 15th	326	180	506
Lieut. Wm. N. Hughes, 13th	326	170	496
Sergt. M. Simmins, D, 13th	309	189	498
Sergt. J. E. Hutton, E, 12th	314	177	491

The quota for the Army team is:

2d Lieut. M. J. O'Brien, 13th	317	221	538
Sergt. O. Sydow, C, 12th	321	213	534
Sergt. N. Ray, A, 10th	324	206	530
Sergt. W. B. Lewis, F, 13th	342	176	518
Pvt. W. Donnald, H, 14th	320	193	513

The quota for the distinguished marksmen's team is:

Sergt. W. Merwin, E, 15th	328	220	548

Dept. Platte.—In the revolver match the team is as follows: Corpl. M. L. Mitchell, K, 6th; 2d Lieut. J. J. Pershing, 6th; Sergt. S. Adams, K, 4th; Pvt. A. V. Strother, F, 9th; Pvt. J. J. McCarthy, G, 6th; Corpl. M. Toler, D, 5th; 2d Lieut. P. A. Bettens, 9th; Corpl. F. Warren, B, 4th; Pvt. S. H. Thomas, A, 9th, and Sergt. M. B. Swanson, D, 6th Cav.

RECENT DEATHS.

MRS. ANGELINE L. SAEGER, sister of Captain C. A. Williams, 21st U. S. Inf., died at Minneapolis Aug. 14.

DR. GEORGE HINCKLEY LYMAN, a distinguished medical officer of Volunteers during the War, died in London, Aug. 19, aged seventy-two.

GENERAL W. B. CURTIS, who served gallantly during the War as an officer of West Virginia Volunteers, died at Wheeling, W. Va., Aug. 25.

CAPTAIN CHARLES C. SMITH, who died in Washington, D. C., Aug. 20, served in the Mexican War, and at the beginning of the War of the Rebellion joined the 13th U. S. Infantry, and was appointed captain in that regiment May 14th, 1861. He served with bravery and ability until compelled by ill health to resign, Nov. 5, 1864.

FROM BERING SEA.

THE transport steamer *Al-ki* arrived at Sitka Alaska, on Aug. 10, six days from Ounalaska, with prisoners on board and the captured sealers *La Ninfa*, of San Francisco, and *Ethel*, of San Diego, in tow, having brought them about 1,200 miles.

Lieut. H. R. Tyler, U. S. N., was in charge of the former, with a prize crew consisting of one corporal and three privates of marines, and Ensign Willard L. Dodd on the latter with two privates. Each crew of marines contained trained boatmen and signalmen and constant communication was maintained with the steamer by flag.

The vessels have been turned over to the civil authorities and will be duly libelled and in all probability confiscated, together with their equipment and cargoes, as were their predecessors. One contained about 35,000 worth of skins.

The *Mohican* and H. M. S. *Porpoise* were in port when the *Al-ki* left Ounalaska, preparing for a fresh cruise. All of the other vessels, the *Alert*, *Thetis*, *Rush*, *Corwin*, and H. M. S. *Nymphe* and *Pheasant* were out scouring Bering Sea and, if there are any too bold seal poachers remaining, they are pretty certain to be arrested. Every body is reported to be in earnest as to the execution of the international agreement, and the surroundings as to weather, mails and supplies are such as to militate against amiability.

The *Danube* with the British commissioners aboard and the *Albatross* with the American representatives were at the Pribyloff, or Seal Islands, hunting up information. The *Marion*, so long expected, had been given up.

At Sitka, the *Pinta* was preparing for a short cruise to the Chilcat country, where the Indians were giving some trouble.

"ADMIRAL WALKER'S PULL."

THE New York *Times* continues to occupy columns of its space with accounts, circumstantial, critical and explanatory, of what it describes as "Walker's awful pull." However much its statements may be questioned they are substantial repetitions of what is heard throughout the Service. The *Times* says:

As is well known, Admiral Walker is an ambitious man. He is recognized on all sides to be an able officer. He is furthermore an officer with a political "pull," and in gaining any object aimed at does not hesitate to use this "pull" or resort to methods generally foreign to officers of the old school. Admiral Walker's great ambition has been to obtain command of the North Atlantic station. He has already control of the finest fleet of war ships ever assembled under the American flag. This honor, however, is not sufficient. He is determined to obtain control of the "home" station. But in order to effect this it is necessary to oust Rear Admiral Bancroft Gherardi, an officer with one of the finest records to his credit in the Service.

It is the time honored right of an admiral to retain command of a station for the conventional period of three years, unless for some cause the public good demands his removal. Admiral Gherardi is not determined to retain the command of his fleet, but he has declared in a fit of emotion to his staff that he will die first on his quarterdeck before John G. Walker can relieve him. The aggressiveness of the acting rear admiral, his strong "pull"—"the strongest in the Navy"—has made it even necessary for the President to interfere. Any other command in the gift of the Navy Department has been offered Admiral Gherardi by President Harrison himself, provided he will give up the North Atlantic squadron to Acting Rear Admiral Walker.

"Never, Mr. President," was Rear Admiral Gherardi's reply. "Never, until I am ordered. I shall then reserve the right to demand to know whether my removal is due to any neglect of duty or inefficiency on my part."

A detailed account is given by the *Times* of the occurrences at Hayti, upon which is based its statement that Admiral Gherardi has reported Commodore Walker for insubordination. From this, and the statements of Assistant Secretary Soley, it appears that what he did was to send to the Department a statement of occurrences, which have been interpreted as indicating an insubordinate spirit on the part of the junior. Describing a scene on board Rear Admiral Gherardi's flagship at Port-au-Prince, and on which subject a report is locked up in the Judge-Advocate General's office, the *Times* says:

"I have examined your orders, Admiral," said Rear Admiral Gherardi, very quietly, "and I fail to find anything here which exempts you from failing to ask permission to anchor or which exempts your flagship, sir, or any vessel in your squadron from obeying such evolutions as may be ordered by this flagship; nor do I find anything in these orders, Admiral, which permits of your arriving in this port and failing to report aboard the flagship of a senior flag officer, all of which infringements of the regulations you have been guilty of. Consequently, Admiral Walker, I shall expect you and every vessel in your fleet to obey all orders from this ship so long as you remain within signal distance, and any failure to comply I shall report to the Navy Department as 'direct disobedience of orders.' In the meantime I shall inform the Secretary of the Navy of the above occurrences."

It was a strange sight. On one side the old gray-haired Admiral, dignified and courteous, but firm in the determination that the prerogatives of the admiral's rank should not be usurped, and face to face with him the most able and ambitious of the young admirals, a man of great political power, conscious of his own might, and now for the first time while enjoying high rank opposed in his sway by an old officer, one with no other showing than having all his life done his duty. The latter, a sailor, pure and simple, and conscious only of what is duty and right; the former, a politician, and a shrewd one. The strange scene was witnessed by the assembled staffs, who, mute and dignified, stood in a circle about their chiefs. No one spoke. All listened and observed.

The young Admiral was dumfounded, if the language of those in a position to know expresses it. He recognized that there was only one thing to do—namely, get away from Port-au-Prince without delay, and right then and there, in Admiral Gherardi's cabin, he asked permission to get up anchor.

"You can fly the signal for permission to get up anchor and I will reply to it," was the quiet reply.

Admiral Walker withdrew and immediately repaired aboard his flagship, where, before going below, he ordered the permission signal to be hoisted.

The signal was read by every officer in the two fleets, and in less than thirty seconds they all read the reply: "You will remain at anchor until further orders," and what made it more aggravating, young officers declared, was the fact that the signal remained up tantalizingly long. For thirty-six hours Rear Admiral Gherardi held Acting Rear Admiral Walker in Port au Prince, and when finally the white squadron was allowed to sail a mail steamer carried to the United States a full and official account of what the *Times* has just narrated.

The *Times* says further:

The "pull" Acting Admiral Walker has on the department appears to lie in an exaggerated idea of the influence he has in Congress. The Chairman of the Senate Appropriations Committee, Senator Allison of Iowa, is a warm friend of Acting Admiral Walker. The Acting Admiral is quite as good a politician as he is an officer. He is interested in and takes a pride in the building up of the new Navy, and he has impressed the President and the Secretary of the Navy with the idea that he can do a great deal with Congress.

The strength of Acting Admiral Walker's pull is hard to realize, and at least three Secretaries of the Navy have been sorely vexed by it. It is said here that when Secretary Tracy went to the Navy Dept. to call on ex-Secretary Whitney before taking charge of the department, Mr. Whitney said to him:

"Mr. Tracy, there is one thing I want to say to you. Run your own department, and get a new Chief of the Bureau of Navigation as soon as you can. My predecessor gave me the same advice when I came into office, and I regret very much I did not follow it."

Secretary Tracy did send Commodore Walker to sea, but some of the Commodore's friends remained behind in high places in the department, and on the whole the Commodore seems to be able to run the Navy as well from the cabin of the *Chicago* as from the Bureau of Navigation.

Concerning this, Acting Secretary Soley says: "The question as to the interpretation of the regulations referred to arose while the two squadrons were at Port au Prince. As Rear Admiral Walker acknowledges, in the end, that Rear Admiral Gherardi had properly construed the regulations, no action by the department on the correspondence submitted by the latter is considered necessary, and the matter has been allowed to drop."

AN AQUATIC EXPLANATION.

PASSENGER.—"Of what *earthly* use are these life-preservers?"

Captain.—"Of no earthly use at all, mum."

Passenger.—"Then why do you have them on board the ship?"

Captain.—"'Cause they be for watery use exclusively."

THE NAVY

BENJAMIN F. TRACY, *Secretary of the Navy*
JAMES R. SOLEY, *Assistant Secretary of the Navy.*

NAVAL VESSELS IN COMMISSION.

WHERE AND WHERE LAST HEARD FROM.

N. Atl. Station.—R.-Admi. Bancroft Gherardi

PHILADELPHIA, 1st rate, 12 guns flagship, Capt. Frederick Rodgers. Left Bar Harbor, Me., Aug. 26, for New London, Ct.

KEARSARGE, 3d rate, 7 guns, Comdr. H. Elmer. At Portsmouth, N. H. Repairs reported completed.

PETREL, 4th rate, 4 guns. Lieut.-Comdr. M. R. S. Mackenzie. Left Bar Harbor, Me., Aug. 26, for New London, Ct. Will probably convey Minister Shannon to Nicaragua, where she will look after American interests until the present troubles in that country are over.

ENTERPRISE, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. G. W. Pigman. Left Bar Harbor Me., Aug. 26, for New London Ct.

Squadron of Evolution.—Acting Rear Admiral John G. Walker.

CHICAGO, flagship, 1st rate, 14 guns, Capt. J. N. Miller. At Bar Harbor, Me., where the entire squadron has been engaged in evolution exercises during the past week.

ATLANTA, 2d rate, 8 guns, Capt. John W. Philip. Same as *Chicago.*

BENNINGTON, 3d rate, 6 guns, Commander R. B. Bradford. Off Tompkinsville, S. I., Aug. 25, where she returned from a sea trial, which is reported as satisfactory. A thorough test was made of the cruiser. She was cleared for action and the crew went to general quarters. All her guns were fired, fire quarters sounded and the ship was abandoned. The *Bennington's* full complement, officers and men, is about 200, and she is short some 25 men. The members of the Board expressed themselves as gratified at the general performance of the *Bennington.* They found some minor defects which can easily be remedied. The Board consisted of Admiral L. A. Kimberly, Capt. E. O. Matthews, Comdr. Wm. R. Bridgman, Lt. Comdr. J. N. Hemphill, Chief Engr. W. G. Buehler, Naval Constructor Jos. Feaster, Capt. Carlisle P. Porter, U. S. M. C., and Lt. L. C. Logan, Secretary of the Board. The *Bennington* was at the Brooklyn Navy-yard Aug. 27 awaiting orders. Will probably join the White Squadron.

BOSTON, 2d rate, 8 guns, Captain G. C. Wiltse. Same as *Chicago.*

CONCORD, 3d rate, 6 guns. Commander O. A. Batcheller. Was at New York Aug. 25, to sail same day en route for Bar Harbor. While at New York she underwent a trial at sea, which is said to have been in every way satisfactory. The Board examined all the fittings of the vessel, manœuvred her, worked her engines under different conditions, and caused the battery to be fired at extremes of elevation and depressions and of lateral trains. Defects, if any, are very few.

CUSHING, torpedo boat. Lieut. C. McR. Winslow. At Bar Harbor, Me.

NEWARK, 1st rate, 12 guns, Capt. Silas Casey. Same as *Chicago.*

YORKTOWN, 3d rate, 6 guns. Commander R. D. Evans. Same as *Chicago.*

VESUVIUS, 4th rate, 3 guns, dynamite cruiser, Lt. Seaton Schroeder, comdg. Same as *Chicago.*

S. Atl. Sta'n.—

Mails for vessels on this station should be addressed to the care of the U. S. Consul, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, or care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, unless otherwise noted

PENSACOLA, 2d rate, 16 guns, flagship, Captain Albert Kautz. At Mare Island, Cal. To sail for Honolulu. A telegram from San Francisco states that four sailors deserted from the *Pensacola* in San Francisco on Aug. 25 and twenty four more on Aug. 27. The men do not want to go to China in the *Pensacola*, it is said, as they think that she is not seaworthy.

TALLAPOOSA, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. James M. Forsyth. At Buenos Ayres July 25th. Will be condemned.

ESSEX, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. A. S. Snow. Left Buenos Ayres for a trip up the River Platte, July 25.

Pacific Station—Actg. Rear Admi. Geo. Brown.

Address all mail to Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal. unless otherwise noted.

BALTIMORE, 1st rate, 10 guns, Captain W. S. Schley. At Valparaiso, Aug. 20.

CHARLESTON, 2d rate, 10 guns, Captain G. C. Remey. Left Mare Island, Cal., Aug. 19, for China. Will be made flagship of the station.

IROQUOIS, 3d rate, 7 guns. Comdr. J. J. Read. Left Honolulu, Sandwich Islands, July 14, for Samoa, where she probably is now.

MOHICAN, 3d rate, 10 guns, Commander C. S. Cotton. To assist Revenue Marine vessels in policing Behring Sea during seal fishing season. At Ounalaska, Alaska, Aug. 8.

MARION, 3d rate, 8 guns. Comdr. J. R. Bartlett. At Ounalaska, Alaska, at last accounts. Orders were sent directing her to leave at once for China, where her services are needed.

SAN FRANCISCO, 1st rate, 12 guns, flagship, Capt. Wm. T. Sampson. At Valparaiso Aug. 21.

Asiatic Station.—Rear Admiral G. E. Belknap.

Mails should be addressed, Yokohama, Japan, unless otherwise noted.

Rear Admiral D. B. Harmony ordered to command.

ALLIANCE, 3d rate, 6 guns, Commander Felix McCurley. At Shanghai, China, July 27, ready to proceed to any part of Yangtse should occasion demand it.

LANCASTER, 2d rate, 10 guns, flagship, Capt. H. B. Seely. En route for Asiatic Station. Sailed from Funchal, Madeira, Aug. 21 direct for Cape Town. Will proceed to Singapore. Mail should be addressed care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar square, London, Eng., until further notice.

MONOCACY, temporary flagship, 3d rate 6 guns. Comdr. M. L. Johnson. At Yokohama, Japan, July 27.

PALOS, 4th rate, 7 howitzers. Lieut. Comdr. Joseph Marathon. At Chinkiang, China, July 27, ready to proceed to Yangtse.

Apprentice Training Squadron.

JAMESTOWN, 12 guns, Comdr. B. P. Lamberton. Arrived at Plymouth, Eng., Aug. 11. Address all mail to Newport, R. I.

PORTSMOUTH, 12 guns, Comdr. C. D. Sigsbee. Arrived at Plymouth, England, August 10, and after a stay of two weeks in that port will proceed to Madeira. From the latter port will proceed to Newport, R. I., reaching there by October 1. Mail should now be sent to Newport, R. I.

RICHMOND, 2d rate, 14 guns. Capt. F. M. Bunce. At Newport, R. I. (Receiving ship for boys).

MINNESOTA, 19 guns. Receiving ship for boys. Capt. E. E. Potter. At dock foot of West 50th street, N. Y. City.

MONONGAHELA, Comdr. J. H. Sands. Arrived at Funchal, Maderia, Aug. 11.

On Special Service.

AND AWAITING ASSIGNMENT.

ALERT, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. R. D. Hitchcock. To assist the Revenue Marine vessels in policing Behring Sea during the seal fishing season. At Ounalaska, Alaska, July 9. Ordered to China.

CONSTELLATION, practice ship, Naval Academy. Comdr. C. M. Chester. Cruising up the Chesapeake. Expected at Annapolis about Aug. 30.

DESPATCH, 4th rate, Lieut. Wm. S. Cowles. At Rockland, Me., Aug. 27.

FERN, fourth rate despatch vessel, Lieut. Comdr. A. J. Iverson. At Navy-yard, Washington, at last accounts.

MICHIGAN, 4th rate, 4 guns, (2 howitzers and 2 gatlings). Commander Geo. H. Wadleigh. At Marquette, Mich., at last accounts.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, 8 howitzers, Receiving Ship for boys. At New London, Ct.

PINTA, 4th rate, 4 howitzers. Lieut.-Comdr. O. W. Farenholt. Lieut.-Comdr. Washburn Maynard ordered on Sept. 13 to command the *Pinta.* At Wrangel July 26.

RANGER, 3d rate, 1 gun. Comdr. Geo. E. Wingate. At Mare Island, Cal. Her officers have been detached, and she will be placed out of commission this week.

SARATOGA, Comdr. F. M. Green, nautical schoolship of Pennsylvania. Left Philadelphia July 1 on her summer cruise. Her first stop was to be at Fayal.

ST. MARY'S, sails, 8 guns, Comdr. John McGowan, Jr. N. Y. Public Marine School. On her annual summer cruise and will return to New York about Oct. 15. At Gibraltar, Spain, Aug. 26.

THETIS, 3d rate, 2 machine guns. Commander George C. Reiter. To assist in policing Behring Sea during seal fishing season. At Ounalaska, Alaska, July 3. Will return to Mare Island for duty in connection of survey of route for cable between San Francisco and Honolulu when the seal fishing season is over.

YANTIC, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. Chas. H. Rockwell. At New York. Has been ordered to South Atlantic to relieve the *Tallapoosa.* Comdr. Rockwell will be detached from command on Aug. 31 and granted three months' leave. Lieut.-Comdr. Samuel Belden is ordered to command on Sept. 17.

Receiving Ships, Iron-Clads, Etc.

DALE, Comdr. Wm. Bainbridge-Hoff. Receiving Ship. Navy-yard, Washington, D. C.

FRANKLIN, 30 guns, Capt. John F. McGlensey. Receiving ship. Navy-yard, Norfolk, Va.

INDEPENDENCE, 7 howitzers. Captain Byron Wilson. Receiving ship. Navy-yard, Mare Island, Cal.

PHLOX, Naval Academy Tug. Mate B. G. Perry in command. Annapolis, Md.

ST. LOUIS, sails, Captain E. C. Merriman, Receiving ship. Navy-yard, League Island, Pa.

VERMONT, 1 gun. Capt. L. A. Beardslee. Receiving ship. Navy-yard, New York.

WABASH, 20 guns, Receiving Ship, Navy-yard, Boston, Mass. Capt. James O Kane.

The armor-clads *Ajax, Catskill, Canonicus, Lehigh, Mahopac, Manhattan* and *Wyandotte,* in command of Comdr. J. D. Graham, are laid up near Richmond, Va. P. O address, Richmond, Va.

The *Miantonomoh.* Reported ready for commission, and will be employed as training ship for firemen and coalheavers, and probably will be also used as gunnery ship. Capt. Montgomery Sicard, U. S. N., will command her; Lieut.-Comdr. Asa Walker will be the executive officer, and Chief Engineer G. W. Magee will be her chief engineer.

ENGINEERS FOR THE REVENUE CUTTERS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

WHILE the new Chief of the Revenue Marine Service is making so many reforms, wouldn't it be a good thing for him to cast his eye on the Engineer Corps and do something for that long-suffering body of officers?

There has not been a promotion to the grade of chief engineer for the past seven years. Some of the chief engineers are very old men, but no consideration is taken of that fact, as they are compelled to stand watch and do the same duty as before they were promoted—there being not enough engineers to supply the needs of the service. There should be at least one chief, one first assistant, and one second assistant engineer on each cruising vessel. It is the hope of the corps that the present head, being an officer of the service, will see the necessity of an increase and urge its accomplishment.

JUSTICE.

YOUNG Officer at Bellevue Range.—"You—ah—are so—so kind—I—I'm afraid you will think less of us fellows when you see us out of uniform."

Young Girl from Town (enthusiastically).—"Impossible!"

NEW VESSELS OF THE NAVY.

THIS has been a year of great progress for the new Navy. The results are not apparent through the addition of new vessels to the active list, or by the number launched, but the work is going steadily on, and will show for itself during the coming two years as the vessels one after another are launched and commissioned.

The designing period is over for the time being, and the draughting bureaus are having a comparatively easy time of it while waiting for the ships on paper to become realities and for Congress to authorize designs for others.

It is the manual labor that is now telling. The steelmakers, the private shipbuilders, the gun foundry and the government yards are all actively working in one accord to bring about the same glorious end, and they are succeeding. Many of the annoying delays in obtaining material have been overcome, and while there is still some difficulty in getting large and odd-shaped castings there is a plentiful supply of other classes of material to keep all hands busy. For a long time the difficulty in getting armor plates has been a great source of anxiety and disappointment, but with the extensive plants for turning out this class of material recently erected by the Bethlehem Iron Works and Carnagie & Co. there is every reason to believe that this obstacle has been overcome, and that the two firms will be able to meet the wants of the department just as soon as a standard plate has been fixed upon as a result of the forthcoming comparative test.

Some idea may be formed of the work of the year in the shipbuilding line by reference to the following statement. The payments the contractors have received will show about the state of progress on the ships building by them. It will be observed that they are well along with the work, and the dangers of penalties is not to be feared except in one or two instances. The vessels that will probably be launched between now and Jan. 1 are cruisers Nos. 9 and 10, building at the Columbian Iron Works, Baltimore; the gunboats 5 and 6, building at the Bath Iron Works, of Maine; the *Cincinnati* and *Raleigh*, building, respectively, at New York and Norfolk, and the three tugboats building by Harrison and Loring, of Boston. These, with the *Maine* and *Monterey*, which were launched several months ago, will give a record of eleven new vessels placed in the water during the present year. Four in all have been commissioned—the *Newark*, *San Francisco*, *Concord* and *Bennington*.

Cincinnati and *Raleigh*.—Building at Navy-yard, Norfolk. Will be ready for launching this fall.

Cruisers Nos. 9 and 10.—Building at the Columbian Iron Works, Baltimore, Md. Price for each, $612,500. Contracted for Nov. 2, 1889; to be completed May 2, 1892. Penalty—3 months, $25; 3 months, $50; 6 months, $75; 3 months, $100; thereafter, $200. The 13th of the 20 instalments was paid July 9, 1891. The hulls of these two vessels are fully sixtenths finished, being completely plated except in wake of gun sponsons. The plating on poop, forecastle and main decks is laid and nearly ready for laying of deck planks. A large proportion of the fittings and joiner work is ready to be put into the ships. The boilers and engines are well advanced. These vessels could be launched in October next.

Cruiser No. 11.—Boston, Mass., Harrison-Loring. Contract price, $674 000; contracted for Nov. 11, 1889; to be completed May 11, 1892; penalty same as Nos. 9 and 10. The 10th of the 20 instalments was paid Aug. 11, 1891. Framing completed except about the stern, and plating about half-fitted; several structural work, such as longitudinals, deck framing and beams, half completed.

Practice vessel.—Elizabethport, N. J., Samuel Moore's Sons. Price, $250,000; contracted for July 18, 1890; to be completed July 18, 1892. Penalty—3 months, $25; 3 months, $50; 6 months, $75; 3 months, $100; thereafter, $200. The 8th of the 20 instalments was paid Aug. 11, 1891. This vessel is completely framed and about two-thirds plated. The longitudinals, bulkheads and other structural work is about two-fifths completed; work on the machinery is about half completed.

Gunboats Nos. 5 and 6.—Bath, Me., Bath Iron Works. Price of each, $318,500; contracted for April 12, 1890; to be completed April 12 1892. Penalty—3 months, $25; 3 months, $50; 6 months, $75; 3 months, $100; thereafter, $200. The 10th of the 20 instalments was paid Aug. 24, 1891. Work on the hull and machinery of these vessels is being pushed rapidly to completion. Though some delay was experienced at first in getting materials, such rapid progress has been made since that there is now no doubt of their completion within the contract time. The hulls are about two-thirds completed, and the joiner work is in readiness to be put in as soon as the decks are laid. They will probably be launched in October next, and as soon as they are in the water the boilers and machinery will be put in.

Ram for harbor defence.—Bath Iron Works. Price, $990,000; contracted for Jan. 28, 1891; to be completed Jan. 28, 1892. Penalty—3 months, $25; 3 months, $50; thereafter, $100. The 1st of the 20 instalments was paid Aug. 8, 1891. The keel of the ram is laid, frames bent and a number erected, and many of the fittings for her are completed; the contractors are working their force day and night and mean that she shall be completed within the contract time.

Maine.—Navy-yard, New York. Work advancing favorably. Hull well advanced and ready for armor plates. Her machinery has been completed and will soon be put in.

Texas.—Navy-yard, Norfolk, Va. About 40 per cent. completed. Will be launched in about four months.

Puritan.—Navy-yard, New York. Work is now in progress on Hichborn turrets. Ship about 40 per cent. completed.

Monadnock.—Navy-yard, Mare Island. About 800 men are employed on this vessel. About 40 per cent. completed.

Amphitrite.—Navy-yard, Norfolk, Va. Work on the turrets has commenced and is progressing as fast as the delivery of material will admit.

Terror.—Navy-yard, New York. About 75 per cent. completed. Work on Hichborn turrets is progressing rapidly.

Miantonomoh.—Navy-yard, New York. Practically finished and ready for commission.

Monterey.—San Francisco, Union Iron Works. Contract price, $1,628,950; contracted for June 14, 1889; to be completed June 14, 1892; penalty, 3 months, $50; 3 months, $100; thereafter, $200; eight of the ten instalments have been paid, the last Aug. 21, 1891. The hull proper is practically completed, with the several wood decks laid and caulked; work is progressing rapidly on the fittings and joiner work, and every indication is given of the completion of the vessel within the contract time. The only possibility of delay arises from the fact that the armor has not yet been furnished by the Government.

New York.—Philadelphia, Pa., Cramp and Sons. Price, $2,985,000. Contracted for Aug. 28, 1890; to be completed Jan. 1, 1893. Penalty—1 month, $100; 1 month, $150; thereafter, $200.

The 17th of the 30 instalments was paid Aug. 17, 1891. This vessel is completely plated, and the bulkhead and other hull work is about half finished; many fittings are ready for incorporation in the vessel, and she will be ready for launching in about four months. The machinery is keeping well along with the hull.

Cruiser No. 6—San Francisco, Union Iron Works. Price, $1,796,000. Contracted for July 10, 1890; to be completed April 1, 1893. Penalty—1 month, $100; 1 month, $150; thereafter, $200.

The 9th of the 30 instalments was paid Aug. 17, 1891. The keel has been laid, and while awaiting the arrival of steel material a large portion of the fittings have been completed. Work on the machinery is progressing.

Battleship No. 1, *Indiana*, and No. 2, *Massachusetts*—Cramp and Sons. Price for each, $3,020,000. Contracted for Nov. 19, 1890; vessels to be completed Nov. 17, 1895. Penalty—3 months, $75; 3 months, $150; thereafter, $200. The second of 30 instalments was paid Aug. 27, 1891. The flat and vertical keels have been laid and many frames bent in the *Indiana*, and some erected; much progress has been made on fittings for hull and on the machinery. The keel of the *Massachusetts* has been laid and some of the frames bent and erected; the work on fittings and machinery is being kept well along with that on the *Indiana*.

Oregon.—San Francisco Union Iron Works. Price, $3,180,000. Contracted for Nov. 19, 1890; to be completed Nov. 19, 1893. Penalty same as Nos. 1 and 2. To be paid for in 30 instalments. A large amount of material has been ordered and a portion delivered. Although no payment has yet been made, a thirteenth of the work has been accomplished.

Cruiser No. 12.—Cramp and Sons. Price, $2,725,000. Contracted for Nov. 19, 1890; to be completed May 19, 1893. Penalty same as above. The ninth of 30 instalments was paid Aug. 24, 1891. The vessel is nearly all in frame below the protective deck, and much of the plating to this height has been fitted. The longitudinals and inner bottom are nearly completed. Much work has been done in the shops on fittings, and the machinery is well advanced.

Cruiser No. 13.—Cramp and Sons. Price, $2,690,000. To be completed two years from date of contract. Will probably be signed by Sept. 1, 1891. Penalty—3 mos., $75; 3 mos., $150; thereafter, $200.

Tugs Nos. 1, 2 and 3.—Boston, Mass., Harrison Loring. $32,438 each. To be completed Dec. 20, 1891. Penalty—3 mos., $15; 3 mos., $30; thereafter, $50. The third of the five instalments on each tugboat was paid July 23, 1891. Completely framed deck beams fitted, and three fourths of plating riveted up. Deck houses well advanced; boilers nearly finished and engines well advanced.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

THE 500 fr. shares of the Panama Canal Company are now selling in Paris at 27½ fr. Even this small sum is probably more than they are worth.

PRINCE GEORGE OF WALES, until now lieutenant commander of the gunboat Trush, of the North American station, has been promoted to the rank of commander.

IN spite of an injury to one of her screws, caused by her grounding in Toulon harbor, the Chilian war vessel *Presidente Pinto* has left that port for Genoa. The other vessel, the *Presidente Errazuriz*, is also under way for Chili.

MR. W. B. CHALMERS has recently given a series of practical illustrations at the Royal Naval exhibition in England of a new system of signaling at night or in foggy weather by means of musical tones. The foundation of the system is the principle that a pure tone penetrates much further than mere noise.

A RETURN has been issued by the Admiralty showing the comparative strength of the British naval squadrons abroad in June, 1886, and June, 1891. The total of all stations is as follows: 1886—number of vessels, 96; tonnage, 205,842; complement, 18,075. 1891—number of vessels, 110; tonnage, 306,993; complement, 23,357.

THE bids for the construction of torpedo boat No. 2 were opened at the Navy Department on Aug. 26. Only two firms put in bids as follows, viz.: Cowles Engineering Co., of Brooklyn, N. Y., $117,490, and Iowa Iron Works, Dubuque, $113,500. It was expected the Herreshoff Company would put in a bid, and some little surprise was occasioned when no bid from them appeared.

THE Admiralty have contracted with Messrs. Laird for the construction of two new gunboats, to be named the *Renard* and *Onyx*, of a similar type to the *Circe* and *Hebe*, now being built at Sheerness Dockyard. The Naval Defence act provides for the construction of 18 gunboats of this type, 12 of which are to be built in the Government establishments, and six by private contract.

A RECENT letter from the *San Francisco* at Coquimbo, Chili, gives the information that the ship is in prime condition, that the crew and officers are well, and that the ship is essentially a happy one. Severe storms had visited the coast, in one of which several vessels were wrecked in Valparaiso harbor. During a gale at Caldera, several bodies were washed ashore from the wrecked *Blanco Encalada*. The inhabitants of Caldera and the adjoining country were continually employed in securing articles from the sunken war vessel. The *San Francisco* was to make a short trip to Valparaiso, her stay being brief on account of the bad weather likely to arise without warning in that open harbor.

A DESPATCH, dated Nassau, N. P., Aug. 17, says: Much indignation is expressed here by the people, who claim that the American steamer *El Dorado* is ashore in British waters, and that it belonged to the Bahama wrecking vessels to save her and her cargo. They assert that the U. S. revenue cutter *McLane* and her consort from Key West committed an outrage by coming within British jurisdiction to operate. The colonial authorities have despatched the Nassau port officer to the scene of the wreck to look after British interests. The *McLane* was obliged to drive the Nassau wreckers off the vessel by turning on them a stream of water.

A NEWPORT, R. I., despatch says: "The presence in the harbor of the vessels of the White Squadron and the schoolship *Constellation* was a source of interest and attraction to many people. The handsome war ships were visited by crowds on the days that they were open for inspection, and the visitors included many of the cottagers. The chief charm of the *Constellation* was the presence on board of the gallant young middies, who were warmly welcomed into society, and whose departure was very sincerely regretted. The White Squadron remained only a few days and then sailed eastward. The brevity of the visit precluded the offering to the officers by the society people of very many social courtesies."

THE Corinth Canal appears to be at last reaching completion. When finished it will be a little less than four miles in length, but the excavation has been heavy, as the ground rises 260 feet above sea level near the centre of the canal, and the cut has been carried to 22 feet below sea level. The slope of the banks is 60 degrees, the material being a calcareous tufa, tough enough to require blasting.

THE Bureau of Steam Engineering is now engaged upon a set of drawings of the naval exhibit for the World's Fair. There will be a number of picture showing the machinery plants of the swift cruiser Nos. 12 and 13, the battleships and several other modern ships, and two prepared especially for demonstrating the vast stride in marine engine building. One of these illustrates the cumbersome plant of the old paddlewheel *Powhatan*. This machinery, designed for 1,200 horse power, took up a space 80 feet long and 42 feet high. The other shows the engines and machinery of torpedo cruiser No. 2, recently designed, which are capable of the same horse-power, and yet the whole plant is confined in a space 13 feet long and 7 feet high, or about one-fifth the space. In her palmiest days the *Powhatan* would not make over 9 knots, while the torpedo cruiser, if she realizes expectations, will make 25 knots.

THE Phythian Promotion Board has adjourned until Sept. 23. It is understood that they have been unable to reach an agreement thus far, and majority and minority reports are expected.

THE work of providing with their new description of armament, the whole of the recently completed armored and other ships at Chatham has now been completed. The twin-screw cruiser Blake, 9,000 tons, 20,000 horse-power, has received her 22-ton and 6-inch guns; the Hawke, 7,350 tons, 12 000 horse-power, her 22-ton and 5 ton guns; and the Andromache, 5,400 tons, 9,000 horse-power, her 6 inch 5-ton guns.

SPEAKING of the ill success of torpedo attacks during the British naval manœuvres, *Engineering* says: "One cannot help contrasting this make believe record with the actual realities on the other side of the world. The Chilian Congressional torpedo gunboats *Almirante Lynch* and *Almirante Condell* attacked some Presidential vessels at anchor. Between them they fired five torpedoes, three taking effect, sunk the ironclad, killed half the crew, and got off with comparative impunity. It may be said that had the *Blanco Encalada* been a British vessel the surprise would not have been effected. That may be, but the moral of the case is, so far as torpedo sham fighting is concerned, that had the Chilian vessels been carrying on peace manœuvres with torpedo boats under British Admiralty rules, the case would have been exactly reversed, and the attacking vessels would have been supposed to be at the bottom of the sea, while the ironclad would have been triumphantly flying her flag."

DURING the British manœuvres eight torpedoes were discharged by torpedo boats at war vessels. Of these three entirely failed to run, three completely missed their mark, one missed what it was aimed at but hit something else, and the eighth only was successful in hitting its target; but even in this case the boat discharging it had been under fire for five minutes, and was counted out. The torpedoes used have an extreme speed of 26 knots, and under favorable conditions very good practice is made with them both at fixed and moving objects, but in the excitement of the manœuvres it seems that accuracy cannot be so easily attained.

THE work of blowing up the wreck of the ship *Palestine*, which struck on a bar near San Francisco, Cal., on June 26, and sank with 2,250 tons of coal on board, was successfully accomplished on Aug. 17. The explosion was directed by Comdr. Chas. E. Clark, Chief Ordnance Officer of the Mare Island Navy-yard, assisted by Lieut. F. M. Bostwick. The *Madrono* and the Government steamer *Ivy* carried the apparatus and torpedoes to the scene. It took five hours to place the torpedoes loaded with 34 pounds of gun cotton each, and the torpedoes were then fired by electricity, one at a time. The explosion caused the water to rise to a height of six feet and tons of wreckage to float about. Myriads of fish, killed by the concussion, also floated and were gathered up in sufficient numbers to fill several boats. Take it all in all, says the San Francisco *Report*, "the job was one of the slickest ever performed in any waters. Usually a wrecking company is hired, at great expense, to do this sort of work, any many weeks are wasted in preliminary preparations. In this case the Treasury Department, controlling the affairs of the Lighthouse Establishment, notified the Navy Department of the obstruction, and the suggestion was made, by somebody or other, that one of the naval vessels be ordered to remove the wreck with torpedoes. Admiral Irwin, who is nothing if not practical, detailed Comdr. Clark for the job, and the commander, having secured the lighthouse tender, through the courtesy of Lieut.-Comdr. Thos. Perry, immediately carried out the orders of the admiral. The professional wreckers predicted failure after failure when Comdr. Clark announced that he would blow up the wreck with gun-cotton torpedoes, and this, too, without the aid of a diver, and Comdr. Clark's brother officials commiserated with him on the forbidding nature of his job. He performed his task quickly, quietly (in a public sense) and thoroughly, and the news of his detail was so closely followed by the news of his success that for once it is possible to say that there were no reporters present. The Navy does well enough when it gets half a chance."

NAVY GAZETTE.

Ordered.

AUG. 24.—Lieut.-Commander George E. Ide, as executive of the receiving-ship Franklin, Sept. 1 next.

AUG. 25.—Ensign John A. Dougherty, to the training-ship Richmond.

Paymaster John F. Tarbell, to hold himself in readiness for orders to the Kearsarge.

AUG. 27.—Commander Philip H. Cooper, as member of the Board at Washington Navy-yard of which Capt. Bruce is senior member.

Detached.

AUG. 22.—Lieutenant John A. H. Nickels, from the Chicago and ordered to special duty in Navy-yard, New York.

AUG. 25.—Ensign E. E. Capehart, from the Enterprise and ordered to the Atlanta.

P. A. Surgeon Frederick A. Hesler, from the Pensacola and ordered to the Charleston.

AUG. 26.—Ensign Lewis J. Clark, from the training-ship Richmond and ordered to the Coast Survey

AUG. 27.—Lieutenant-Commander Chas. Belknap, from the Kearsarge on Sept. 1 and granted leave for four months.

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THE NAVAL MANŒUVRES OF 1891.

IT has long been apparent to all observers of such matters that military and naval organizations, which answered well enough for the rough and ready ways of a past age, are totally unsuited to the present day, and the probable requirements of the future. This fact has been brought out in such a conspicuous manner by recent naval manœuvres that it is impossible to ignore it. Ships there have been in abundance, guns of the best construction, and an intelligent and zealous corps of officers and seamen. But the skill to combine these elements and profitably utilize them, as a whole, has been found wanting.

The able editorial of the London Times on the English naval manœuvres, lately brought to a close, demonstrate very clearly the "value of naval manœuvres," but in a manner scarcely anticipated by the projectors of them. "The general estimate of the results of those manœuvres," it says, "cannot be a favorable one, either from a strategical, or from a tactical, point of view."

It was stated in the official programme of the Admiralty, that the principal manœuvres would have a tactical character and would consist of a series of exercises to be performed by two independent fleets, such as we now have on our own coast, barring the difference in the tonnage of the respective forces. Accordingly, two fleets were organized, with a view to the experimental study of certain tactical problems. Twelve days were assigned for the proposed operations. "Suddenly," says the Times, "before five days had elapsed, the Admiralty completely altered its mind, suspended the initiative of the admirals in command, and converted the tactical manœuvres into strategical manœuvres, which were neither novel, instructive, nor interesting. Hence the principal manœuvres of 1891 must be regarded as an ignominious failure."

Here we have an object lesson of the highest value to all who are not wilfully blind. Two of the most powerful fleets ever sent to sea organized for naval manœuvres were limited for three weeks to exercises scarcely distinguishable from the ordinary every day routine of all fleets, simply through a lack of intelligent direction from headquarters.

"It is for the Admiralty to say," continues the Times, "whether this result is either what was originally contemplated, or what the country and the service had a right to expect. If it is, the country will begin to ask whether the game is worth the candle."

There is, to be sure, a vast difference in the forces employed by the two countries. The English fleets are composed of great, armored battle ships, each having an elaborate torpedo outfit, and each accompanied by her quota of torpedo boats. Our own are composed of light cruisers, not designed for battle, and having no torpedoes of any description; and yet there is a general similarity of condition in the naval affairs of the respective countries.

Recognizing this fact, the following has an especial interest for us. The language is that of a very shrewd-sighted correspondent, but it is quoted in the editorial, endorsed by it and adopted as its own view: "If the Admiralty had resolved to discredit the whole system of manœuvres and to exhibit it to the country in a light so palpably ridiculous as to make all such nonsense impossible for the future, a plain man might think that it had adapted its means to its end with quite admirable ingenuity." But in spite of "the meddlesome and mischievous interference of the Admiralty, "the exercises have, incidentally, yielded results of no little moment."

These strictures are certainly severe; but, judging from the high authority, presumably just. It is the Admiralty as well as the fleet that needs the schooling of actual practice. The great lessons of the naval manœuvres of 1891 on both sides of the water are: 1st, That the highest efficiency of a new navy cannot be attained under an effete form of naval administration; 2d, That instruction in fleet manœuvres must begin at headquarters; and finally, and most important of all, in neither country is the naval administration equipped for directing naval operations in a time of imminent national peril.

THE new arrangement of department commands appears to be working to the satisfaction of the War Department. All the officials there agree that the business of the Army is being transacted with much greater despatch and less circumlocution than formerly. There has been a marked increase in the work of Army Headquarters as a result of the abolition of the division, but Assistant Adjutant-General Vincent has been quite equal to the extra labors and with a slight increase of force the work is going on as of yore. There is one change, however, which many officers consider desirable. This is the transfer of the headquarters of the Department of Arizona from Los Angeles, Cal., to Denver, Colo., and a change of the geographical limits of the several departments concerned so as to give General Ruger jurisdiction over the whole of California and to place the State of Colorado in the Department of Arizona instead of the Department of the Platte, to which it was recently transferred from the Department of Missouri. By this arrangement, it is argued, there would be a more equal distribution of military territory, and General McCook would have his headquarters at a point nearer the seat of Government. As it is now, General Ruger's command is hardly in keeping with his seniority in rank, and the headquarters of the Department of Arizona is located at the extreme western limit of the command and the furtherest possible point from Washington. With the headquarters transferred to Denver, a gain of several days in the delivery of mail between that station and Army Headquarters would be made, and General McCook would be placed in more direct communication with the posts of his command. It is understood that General McCook favored the change some time ago and aside from the desire of the citizens of California to have the headquarters retained at Los Angeles, there is no opposition to it, while there are many who advance a number of good military reasons for it.

MILITARY SMALL ARMS.

LECTURE 6.—BY LIEUT.-COLONEL G. V. FOSBERY, V. C.

Delivered before the Royal United Service Institution, London, May 15, 1891, and published in the Journal of the Institution for July, 1891. No. 161.

IN the month of May, nine years ago, I stood up in this theatre to lecture on magazine guns: a subject at that time new to many of my hearers. I then proposed to lay before this Institution, and through the Institution before the Services and the country at large, the reasons which in my opinion rendered advisable a change in the armament of the soldier. I discussed the merits of the various weapons then existing, to claim adoption at our hands. I strongly advocated the abandonment of the single loader for the magazine arm or repeater, and expressed a hope that what I had to say might, in ever so small a degree, contribute to the revolution which I desired to see accomplished. In the following year I again spoke on this subject, and was able to show something of the progress that invention had made in the meantime, not forgetting to point out how some of the more ancient weapons had already been excelled or superseded, and to draw attention to newer devices.

Among these were the Spencer repeating rifle, Pieper's electric gun, and a sheet-metal cartridge holder or clip, which I myself had devised for loading the cartridges *en bloc* into the magazines, which, new at that time, has since been very largely developed and adopted.

The controversies of those days have now been settled. The cause I then so strongly advocated has been won, and five millions of men are now armed or arming for the battles of the world with the guns to which I then drew your attention; and so closely have some of my indications been followed, that I think I may not unreasonably claim to have directed the attention of those responsible for the change to several of the points needing consideration in effecting it.

Side by side with the change of weapons, a no less important one has been made in the ammunition they carry.

That such should have been the case is but the logical consequence of the adoption of the repeater.

From the moment this was decided on, it was seen that, in the first place, it would be desirable to reduce the size of the cartridge so as to maintain the handiness of the weapon; and, secondly, to reduce its weight in order that the soldier might carry a larger number—wrongly or rightly supposed to have become an absolute necessity.

To reduce the *size* of the cartridge, the space occupied by the charge must be diminished, and for this either the present charge must be made to occupy a smaller space, or a more energetic explosive be found.

We are thus at once compelled to use either compressed gunpowder or one of the higher explosives.

Again, to take largely from the weight, the bullet must be lightened; and here we must be careful. The range of artillery is increasing every day and the bringing of quick-firing guns into the field is but a question of time. The infantry cannot afford to lose a yard of their range. The sectional density of the bullet cannot, therefore, be lowered—nay, rather needs increasing—and the reduction in weight must be effected by a diminution of calibre.

Many of us were in hope that this would go no further than to 0·400 inch or 0·380 inch, when a plain hardened bullet could have been used, and a very considerable economy in the price of ammunition been effected.

When, however, it came to be seen what velocities, range and penetration could be got with a thing like this, no bigger than a common pencil-case, the calibre of 0.303 was decided on, and with it, as a consequence, the metal envelope, regarding the cost and other difficulties of which so much has been said.

The studies of Hebeler, Guillaumot, and the practical experiments of Lorentz prepared the way for this or even a greater reduction of calibre; so that, in theory, no risks of mistake were run.

It may be an open question whether or no at extreme ranges the fire of the new magazine gun will be as fatal as is that of the Martini-Henry, and whether it would be possible with it to inflict on a distant enemy such terrible losses as fell upon the Russian columns in the valleys near Plevna from Turkish unaimed high-angle fire. We all know that a very small and light bullet, having a speed of 1,600 feet per second or over, i. e., a bullet travelling at so-called *express* speed, will smash bones and tear up and pulverize flesh in a way totally different from the behavior of the same bullet endowed with a lower velocity, and it may prove to be the case that, beyond certain ranges, the effects of the new projectile, say on supports and reserves, will be less than those of the heavy Martini bullet in a very notable degree.

As, however, we are promised an initial velocity of something approaching 2,000 feet per second, no doubt we shall have an extremely flat trajectory and deadly effects for a very considerable distance, and, in any case, what is true of our own bullet will —so nearly alike are they—be true of every other bullet in Europe.

THE QUESTION OF AMMUNITION.

At present, so far as is known to me, we are still in search of the ideal explosive; one, in fact, which shall pack into the smallest possible space, develop the utmost energy, and keep indefinitely under all possible circumstances; and until we have found this, or at all events some reasonable approach to it, we cannot with a light heart adopt, as our Continental friends have done, a smokeless powder for the use of our troops. Gunpowder we know all about; it is a good honest mixture, and, sorely tried as it frequently is ashore and afloat, it may be always reckoned on to do its duty so long as we keep it dry. But when we come to high explosives—specially when these are chemical compounds and from their very nature more or less unstable compounds at that—we, more than any other people, must exercise the utmost precaution in their general adoption, and be sure that neither the damps and heats of India, the salt air in our naval magazines, nor the cold of Canadian winters, will set these treacherous substances fermenting, decomposing, or exploding.

Hitherto perhaps on the whole Professor Abel's powder, cordite, has shown the best all round qualities, and bids fair for final selection.

Having thus spoken of the ammunition question, which will, I believe, when fully settled, effect a more marked change in the conditions of war than even the adoption of the magazine gun, I will, if you please, return to the question of the latter.

It will be, I think, a useful introduction to the study of the weapons themselves if we look for a moment at the general principles which have governed their construction. As you see here without a single exception, the infantry weapons of to-day are bolt guns. We ourselves, after more than thirty years of experience with the Snider and Martini—those good, solid, eminently safe, and more than all safe-looking guns—have come to use a bolt, the forward end of which takes the whole face of the discharge, and the hinder end of which points directly into the soldier's eye at the moment of firing; and more than that, we fire it ourselves, and give it to our men with perfect confidence. The loss of faith in their weapons which would follow any serious accident would be so disastrous to the *morale* of the Army, that even were we not as we are, to a degree solicitous about the lives and limbs of our men, sound policy dictates an extraordinary care in the selection of their firearms. This is so well understood abroad as well as here, that you will notice in all these weapons a massiveness and weight of metal far beyond the proportions that would be required to stand the charges they are expected to fire, or than is rendered necessary solely by the rough usage to which they may by-and-by be exposed. We, more than others, so far as our system will allow of it, take particular pains to make our guns as light as possible consistent with that strength, and incur great expense in doing so.

Did we know as much about the marching of our soldiers as we do about the running of our horses, I could no doubt inform you what difference it would make in the time of a 10-mile march were the men's guns lightened by an ounce apiece.

But the advantage we gain can be put in another and very intelligible shape. If we take a pound off each man's rifle and give him a pound more ammunition to carry, 5,000 men will carry over two tons more of weight of cartridges on their bodies. And two tons of ammunition judiciously thrown in are capable of doing a vast amount of useful service; besides which, as ammunition is more easily carried than an equal weight of gun, for the reason that it can be more easily distributed, the soldier is still the gainer.

The bolt principle on which these weapons are constructed has no doubt several grave disadvantages. Some of them have been minimized in the later guns, but some still remain in full force. To carry the bolt and ensure its correct movement, a long action or shoe is required; and when, as in most of these guns, the abutment which supports the bolt against the force of the discharge is at the rear end of the shoe, the walls require to be of considerable strength and weight to secure absolute safety, as does also the bolt itself.

We are compelled to use a shorter barrel, or if not, the shoe and bolt at all events occupy a disproportionate length in the gun, and weigh more than is necessary. In any case, compare these cumbersome contrivances, which are more or less inseparable from the system, with the small neat wedges of the Sharpe, Field or Deely-Edge rifles.

There is, however, a form of bolt gun where this shoe can be modified in many ways, nay, almost entirely done away with, and the safety of the locking device still be maintained. I mean when, as in the German, the Mauser and the Godsal guns, the locking device consists in wings or projections on the head of the bolt, which lock (something on the cut-screw principle) into recesses formed for them, either in the barrel itself or in the forward end of the shoe. We thus have a mechanical equivalent of the wedge, but brought into operation by a circular instead of a vertical motion. The rest of the bolt then becomes merely a means of rotating its forward end, and a convenient carrier for the main-spring, extractor and firing pins.

Maj. Godsal has been the first to see the full importance of this peculiarity, and has substituted for the shoe a simple rail on which slide to and fro the block, the lock, and the extractor.

THE LEE SYSTEM TO SUPERSEDE ALL OTHERS.

In the early days of repeaters, two methods of converting the bolt gun for the purpose occurred to the inventors of that day. They either adopted the Winchester tubular magazine under the barrel, and concealed it in the wood of the fore end, e. g., the Kropatchek and Mauser; or they placed a similar tube in the stock, as for example, the Hotchkiss, Shulhof, and Deely-Edge. It was reserved for Lee to devise the position for the magazine, and method of feeding up the cartridges, recognized to-day as the one which for military purposes will supersede all others; placed symmetrically and close to the centre of gravity of the arm, the magazine, when full, causes neither breech nor muzzle preponderance (to borrow a phrase from our friends of the artillery), and the act of emptying it lightens the gun without disturbing its balance.

In the Kropatchek and similar weapons, as the magazine was emptied, the muzzle tended to rise; and when firing at an advancing enemy, increased the elevation the nearer he came, and though the others had the opposite tendency, the leverage on the gun was so much less that it produced no positive advantage.

Moreover, notwithstanding the professions of inventors that these tubes formed a practically safe method of carrying loaded cartridges, when the bullet of one was continually in contact with the cap of the next, no one absolutely believed there did not exist a risk which it would be a relief to get rid of; and when Lee showed them the way to do this, they one and all seized on his idea, with or without his permission, and the results are here in this rack before you: the Mannlicher, the Mauser, the German, and Italian, all alike owing their success and adoption to the principle he discovered for them, and to his years of laborious, and often hopeless, struggle.

Our own weapon, as, of course you know, is the Lee, rifled upon Metford's system, which includes not only the form and pitch of grooves but the method of cutting them, and having certain minor improvements, which the experience gained in the trials to which it was subjected has suggested, besides being fitted with a divided stock, which has improved and strengthened the gun.

The remainder are bolt guns of various types, some of them having interesting and novel details of construction, but all of them alike indebted to Lee for the position and operation of their magazines.

The next point is the method by which the magazines are filled.

In the old times of tubular magazines, the cartridges were inserted one by one through a trap, and against the pressure of a spring, except in the case of Shulhof, whose gun, unacceptable for other reasons, was yet admirable for the way in which the difficulties of cartridge supply were got over, and for his method of loading from boxes.

The early Spencer musket, too, which was used with such signal success in some of the actions of the American War of Secession, had a notable device for getting over this difficulty. The tube in the stock had a steel lining, which contained a spiral spring, and was fixed in place by a bayonet catch, in the butt. To load, this tube was withdrawn, spring and all. The cartridges were then dropped into the hole, and the tube returned. This slipped down outside the cartridge, the spring being at the same time set in compression, and seven rounds were thus inserted very easily and quickly.

THE CARTRIDGE CARRIER OR CLIP.

Now, however, that the central magazine has been universally adopted, the problem has become a far easier one, and the cartridge carrier or clip has come into use in every case but our own. This in its turn has effected a singular change in the ideas prevalent as to the true uses of the magazine gun; for those who have adopted the clip have at the same time entirely abandoned single loading for ordinary occasions. The soldier is taught to fire exclusively from the magazine; one clip when emptied is replaced by another, and as these clips do not contain more than five rounds each, there is not in the gun, even at the best of times, a sufficient reserve of ammunition to meet a rush; while the soldier can never be certain exactly how many charges he has to dispose of before he must reload. Moreover, he must exhaust the clip he has, before he can replace it with a full one.

Thus the clip system for ordinary occasions accelerates the fire of the weapon, inasmuch as five cartridges can be put in nearly as quickly as can one in single loading, the other operations being the same in both cases; but to get off ten rounds, the soldier will almost certainly have to put in two clips besides the one already in place, and, as will easily be seen, the whole process is a slower and less effective one than the withdrawal of the "cut-off," and the emptying of the magazine at the moment of special need.

Now though this system runs counter to the original conception of special reserves of ammunition for special occasions, there are not wanting those who hold that the five cartridge clip system is a better one than our own. Their main argument is this, that the soldier should not be taught in cases of emergency to do anything which he is not in the habit of doing on every other occasion; if he is, confusion and disaster are likely to accrue. But let me ask you who, in your opinion, is likely to keep the cooler head, and meet a sudden attack with that steadiness of mind as well as hand, which alone carries the man triumphantly through sudden and imminent peril—the man who, having one round in his gun, knows he will have to fumble in his pouch for the next; the man who, some time since, put five cartridges into his gun and knows not how many he has left, and when he shall have to reload; or he who, by simply touching a slide, puts at his own disposal enough ammunition to see him through any crisis without having to think of reloading at all? I think there can be no doubt of the answer. We must not forget, however, that while we hold in this particular undoubted supremacy, the every-day fire of the clip guns must exceed our own in rapidity.

If a method of loading our magazines *en bloc* could be devised, I am of opinion that a great advantage would be secured; some ingenious gentleman has, I believe, imagined that the difficulty can be got over by using two clips at once, actuated by a couple of spring arms placed side by side, but this no more gives us a reserve for an emergency than does the single clip system; and the uncertainty of what the gun may at any given moment contain remains as great as before.

Briefly. The controversy lies between "cut-off" and "no cut off," and not, as might at first appear, between two different methods of filling the magazines; the "cut-off" in our case being a simple steel plate, and adding no complication to the gun worth a moment's attention.

We have, to sum up, now arrived at this point, viz., that the military small arms of to-day are bolt guns of various plans, but one and all having magazines of the Lee type; that there are two methods of filling these magazines, the domestic way with the fingers and the foreign way with clips; but above all, that there are also two ways of using these magazines, the one as an accelerator of the ordinary rate of fire of the weapon, the other as a valuable reserve for moments of more than ordinary exigency or peril.

We have also been able to form some idea of the arguments which may be used for and against each of these methods, and I will now, if you please, commence an examination of the guns themselves, beginning with the German.

DESCRIPTION OF THE GUNS ADOPTED BY FOREIGN ARMIES.

This gun, besides its magazine, has many interesting features which will merit our careful attention, more than one of them being entirely new departures.

As you see it, the first thing that will probably strike you is the great size of the barrel, and secondly the small size of the magazine as compared with our own and other patterns.

The true barrel, however, is not seen at all, except just at the muzzle. What we have here is an outside casing of thin steel, strong enough to take all the knocks it may get, to protect the shooting barrel from injury and to carry the bayonet and sights; the air space between the two prevents it

from becoming so overheated as to burn the hands or melt off the sights in rapid firing.

The true barrel is secured to this casing at the breech end, but at the muzzle passes freely through the tube which terminates it at that point; it can thus expand or contract freely, a very great advantage. We all know how often the shooting of a rifle was spoiled by tightening up one of the screw bands, unduly, and how when the wood to which the barrel was secured shrunk with heat or swelled with moisture, it was liable to go a bit off its shooting on its own account.

Here, of course, nothing of the sort can occur.

Some ingenious plagiarist has lately done this simple arrangement the honor of improving upon it; he fills the air space with some absorbent substance, provides a water tube to wet the same, and makes a hole near the muzzle for the escape of steam.

I think we can some of us guess in what condition such weapons would be found a few months after issue.

We next come to the magazine, which is, and looks, extraordinarily small; there is, however room in it for the five cartridges it is intended to contain, and the clip which carries them. There is but little to note in the magazine beyond the simple form of the spring and the platform attached to it to bring up the cartridges; the platform, when the magazine is empty, converting the gun into a single loader. It cannot, however, be used as such as long as any cartridges remain in the magazine.

Lest, however, it should be necessary at any time to fill it while two or three cartridges may still be left, provision is made for ejecting the clip and whatever is in it, by touching a spring which releases it and it is then thrown out of the gun by the cartridge elevator. A full clip can now be inserted; this is a device, however, *which is necessarily wasteful*, and would probably be seldom resorted to.

However, here is the clip system at its very best, and an inspection of this gun will enable you to compare it with our own. There are, besides the outer barrel and magazine, one or two valuable points about the action. In the Lee, and several other bolts, the spring is set to full cock by means of a catch or bent attached to the firing pin, which is held back by the trigger or sear when the bolt is sent home; and when the latter is locked is retained in tension until released by the action of the trigger.

In this gun, however, as in the old Chassepôt and others, the body of the bolt carries an inclined plane or cam which abuts against a piece attached to the firing pin at its rear end; when the bolt is rotated to open the gun, this cam sets back the firing pin and retains the spring in compression until the bolt is returned to its place, when the act of locking it releases the firing pin, which is, however, now held in place by the sear until the gun is fired as before.

This arrangement has the distinct advantage of relieving the soldier's hand from the jarring action caused by having to send the bolt home against a powerful spring with the palm of the hand or muscles about the base of the thumb, an action which in rapid and prolonged firing has been found to cause serious damage to the soldier's hands from the mass of nerves which are involved and which get bruised and injured.

Again, the recoil being supported by these wings, which take into recesses in the action close behind the chamber of the gun, the rest of the bolt becomes, as I have said elsewhere, merely a means for operating the locking device, and carrying the extractor, the mainspring and firing pin; and the inventor takes advantage of this circumstance to make the shell of the bolt thinner than could otherwise be done, which gives him a larger and more powerful mainspring.

Mauser has gone still further in this direction; but in the opinion of those competent to judge, he has left so little metal, especially at the part where the handle joins the bolt, that a heavy blow (as in some bolt guns is sometimes necessary to release the cartridge,) or any rough usage would be apt to deform the tube at that point or detach the handle altogether.

But the Germans seem to me to have got their advantage without weakening the gun, and those who know how difficult it is to make long wire springs of very small diameter work freely and pleasantly, will appreciate the advantage they have secured.

Yet another device is the neat little starter on the left side of the head which, lying under the head of the cartridge as it is withdrawn, brings up against a stop in the shoe at the end of the stroke, and throws it out of the grip of the extractor and clear of the gun.

It is very neat, but I recollect seeing its exact equivalent in a carbine by Bethel Burton which I once showed in this place, and which at that time (eight years ago) was already a weapon of very mature age. Most of these little things have been invented and reinvented so often that no one knows exactly, or could discover if he wished it where they come from, and I have heard in explanation of what would otherwise in some instances look like, to say the least of it, a misappropriation of ideas, that the inventors personally are all honest to a man, but that so much thought has been, and is being devoted to this subject, that unconcious cerebration takes place among them, and they involuntarily, or even against their will, take each others' notions; details of bolt guns and firearms generally being in the air and infectious like the influenza. On this point, however, I am not, I will confess, psychologist enough to pronounce with certainty. But I must say, judging by results, it does not seem unlikely.

I now turn to the Mannlicher, of which the bolt and action alone, with magazine attached, will illustrate better than could be done in any other way what I said a little while back about the length and weight necessary to every type of bolt, other than those which, like the one just described, take these bearings close up to the head. See what a mass of iron and steel we have here! The magazine is in principle the same as the one we have just examined, but the bolt itself is, I will not say an entirely new departure, but differs widely from bolt guns in general, inasmuch as the usual method of locking it by a quarter turn is not resorted to; the bolt draws straight out and is pushed straight home again.

It was a serious accident with a gun of this very sort, if I remember rightly, that intensified, in the early days of breech-loaders, the English dislike of bolt guns, and for so many years deferred their introduction into this country; though probably the principles of the two weapons have little else in common. Here the security against accident is ample; the head of the firing pin is protected against an accidental blow when loading, the rise and fall of the hinged abutment-piece is mechanically certain, and until it is down in its place and entirely secure there, the firing pin cannot reach the cap with force to explode it.

The inventor, however, for the sake of securing a motion different from those of his competitors, has sacrificed one of the most valuable features of the bolt system. I mean the powerful cam action by which, in all other guns, the cartridge is started for a short distance in the chamber before being finally withdrawn by the bolt. This action is so powerful that it scarcely makes itself felt by the firer, except in the case of a very bad stick indeed; but if you will put a tight cartridge into the chamber of a gun not having the action you will, I think, be astonished at the force which will now be required to withdraw it by the mere pull of a bolt, and will understand stories you have heard, of men in action, unable to get these guns open from the sticking of the cartridge, being forced to place the butts of their muskets on the ground, and stamp on the handles; and even were this not the case, what does Mr. Mannlicher gain by this pattern of gun beyond a claim to originality? The motion of the bolt cannot be made in less time, nor can the magazine be emptied without taking the gun down from the shoulder any better than can be done with other bolt guns, that is to say, it cannot be done at all.

The guns adopted in Germany, Austria, and Belgium are of good Continental type, and though they would hardly come up to our own requirements, will, no doubt, do admirable service in the hands of those who carry them. They have one fault in common with the French, and almost every other type of bolt gun, an immensely long pull off, so that when pulling the trigger it is almost impossible to say at what precise instant the gun will go off, and the action I hold in my hand has besides a sort of double motion from the plan on which the trigger is constructed. The first pull brings a fulcrum to its bearings, then leverage is exerted and the catch which holds the firing pin is gradually withdrawn, and by-and-by the cartridge explodes. We, ourselves, should not be satisfied with this, and I must say that the pull off of our own gun is all that can be desired.

I should like to have shown you to-day the Mauser gun to which I have before alluded, the weapon now carried by the Turks and Belgians in Europe, and the Argentines over the water. I had one placed at my disposal for the purpose, but it was unfortunately abroad, and there has not been sufficient time to get it home. What I have said as to the placing of the locking projections on the front instead of the rear of the German and Mannlicher bolts applies also to the Mauser, and his bolt, as I think I said before, is turned out to a greater extent than the Mannlicher. He secures a mainspring of larger diameter it is true, but he only does so by a loss of strength in his bolt which I should be the last to approve. Of course, with the best of materials, the most perfect workmanship, and fair usage, such a bolt will answer every purpose and last for ever, but the soldier's gun should have a larger *margin of safety*, as it is called, than almost any other bit of mechanism known.

Neither teaching nor experience will persuade some folks that a soldier's rifle may not with advantage serve as a pike or even a spade handle, while half the world believes that at close quarters it is used as a club as a matter of course. Those who best know the truth of the matter are aware that in camp and in the field, and even still more at sea, guns get an amount of knocking about which it is a wonder they stand at all, and which severely taxes the very best of them.

One very important feature of the Mauser as compared with the Mannlicher I have forgotten to mention; it is this. Whereas the Mannlicher carries its cartridges in a clip which, with the cartridges, is forced into the magazine and drops out through the bottom of the magazine when empty, the Mauser also has a clip, but of extremely simple form, consisting indeed of nothing but a strip of thin steel, turned over at the two edges, into which the cartridge heads slide and where they are retained by a bit of ribbon steel acting as a spring. This clip is placed over the mouth of the magazine, which is in the Lee position, and the cartridges are forced out of it and into the magazine with the thumb. Once there, they are retained in place by the overhanging sides of the magazine itself, which, being made of sheet metal, has its sides so cut into as to form a couple of springs, which are strong enough to hold the ammunition against rising vertically by the force of the feed spring underneath it, but not strong enough to prevent the cartridges from being forced out of it longitudinally one by one by the action of the bolt.

This being so, it is easy to keep the magazine full by adding a fresh cartridge by hand when one has been fired, and thus always maintain a reserve of four; this gun, therefore, used in this way, has the properties of our own in everything but the number of cartridges in reserve—four as against ten.

It is a quicker gun than ours when all the firing is done from the magazine, as it is proposed should be done, and it has the advantage over the Mannlicher just pointed out, viz., that the magazine can be replenished without having had to be first emptied.

The weapon of the French Army, the famous Lebel gun, is nothing more or less than the Kropatchek repeater, which has been for many years in use in their Navy. It has the modified Chassepot or Gras bolt, and the spoon elevator common to all guns of that class; the sole change that has been made—so far as I know—in the mechanism, is a small stud or projection placed under the point of the spoon, which, when the latter is raised to conduct a cartridge into the gun, acts as a stop, and prevents a second cartridge from setting outside of the rear end of the magazine tube, and so jamming the action.

The faults of this system are known to you, I think, already. The danger of the long column of loaded cartridges bullet to cap has been minimized, as far as possible, by the introduction of a second, or safety cap, which, when driven in by the pointed striker, will produce an explosion of the cap proper; but may be driven in by a rounded surface, like that of a bullet, without doing so. The weapon has been re-christened partly, because it now carries the Lebel cartridge, which is said to produce an initial velocity of over 2,000 feet per second. Partly, also, I should imagine, because it is easier to say Lebel than Kropatchek, and, besides, sounds more patriotic.

Their satisfaction with this gun has not, however, prevented them from following the Austrian initiative in the new weapon proposed for the use of their cavalry. This is a gun having the Lee magazine and the clip system of feed. Oddly enough, however, they have gone a step further than the Italians have done, and place but three cartridges in their clips. This, of course, all but does away with any serious idea of cartridge reserve, and is merely a quick and convenient method of loading.

The Italian or Vitali gun is a conversion of the large bore single loading Vitali formerly in the Service. A Lee magazine has been added, into which four rounds are fed from the clip or holder in which they are issued. The gun is a clumsy looking affair, and I am unable to give you any particulars regarding its ammunition.

The Russians will retain, I believe, for the present their little Berdan bolt gun. They have proved to their own satisfaction, or at least to the maintenance of the confidence of their soldiers, that they are better off with the Berdan than they would be with any repeater; and to a certain extent this is, no doubt, true.*

Any advance made in the arm itself which in even the smallest way complicates its operations or renders its use more difficult will demand in a greater degree an increased intelligence in the soldier. And it is somewhat doubtful, not whether the *elite* of the Russian Army is ready for the magazine gun—that they are fit to be entrusted with any weapon goes without saying—but whether it would be advisable to introduce a superior weapon at the cost of many millions of money for the use of the armed but unintelligent peasantry who form so large a portion of their forces.

We have now in a general way disposed of the arms of Austria, France, Germany, Belgium, Italy, and Turkey, in Europe, and the Argentines in South America.

WHAT THE BRITISH SERVICE OWES TO AMERICAN INVENTION.

In the United States the Lee gun has long been issued to the Navy, where they consider repeating firearms to be even more necessary than on land. With regard to their troops they still carry, I believe, the old Springfield musket, which, in spite of much abuse and many attempts to displace it, has done good and useful service. You are all, of course, familiar with the gun: made on the principle of the Belgian Albini-Braendlin, it has yet a singularly American look about it.

Of course the Americans have their eyes open as to what is going on here, and they will, no doubt, as in the case of their big guns and big ships, allow Europe to have the expense and trouble of experiments, and when the proper time comes embody the results.

I have visited on several occasions the Springfield Arsenal, where these guns are made, and through the kindness of Colonel Buffington was able to see the whole course of manufacture. Some of the appliances are very beautiful, and there are some things done there which we might learn to do with advantage. For instance, the drop forging as it is called, of considerable-sized pieces of iron and steel. The forge fires, in which air charged with the vapor of petroleum is burned instead of coal or gas, where no scale whatever is formed on the iron and steel heated for forging or welding, where there is no waste and no damaged metal; the blueing of the musket barrels, which is effected by plunging them for a few minutes in a bath; a press in which the whole side of a field gun-carriage was formed from a steel plate in dies at a single operation; a press in which rings for carbines were formed cold, and bayonet sockets squeezed up to fit smaller barrels, the steel flowing under the enormous pressure like lead.

In making firearms, revolvers, or machine guns, I fear we have still a good deal to learn from America.

In any case, as is well known, it is in this country sufficient that a man be an American for him to have attention in matters of small arms, seldom conceded to the domestic inventor. We owe the Sharpe carbine, the Colt's pistol, the Snider rifle, the Gatling, Gardner, and Maxim machine-guns, and the Hotchkiss quick-firing cannon entirely to that ingenious nation beyond the Atlantic. Americans have invented these admirable weapons, and created machinery for their production, and American workmen have taught us how to use it.

We are now adopting as our national weapon another little foreigner of the same birth and parentage, but if it only serves our purpose as well as its predecessors have done, we shall probably none of us complain that it was not produced somewhere near home, much as we might have liked to see it so, and here it is.

THE ENGLISH GUNS MARK I AND MARK II DESCRIBED.

This rifle which I hold in my hand is the now well known Mark I, one of the first batch issued to our troops; for all practical purposes an exact reproduction of the rifle approved by the Committee and sealed at the War Office to govern manufacture.

This is the rifle which has caused so much discussion and been credited with almost every fault it is well possible for an arm to possess.

I will not say that such of the writers and speakers as really understood their subject had not good cause for some solicitude or even alarm *from their point of view*, which was that every fault discovered in the guns first issued necessarily meant a permanent defect in the chosen weapon of the Empire. If a mainspring broke or a bolt head came off, a cartridge jammed or a magazine spring weakened, they argued that such accidents involved some grave error in first principles, and called out that it were better at once to abandon so faulty a gun.

*Since I wrote the above, it has been announced that the Russian Government is about to adopt a new rifle. Their re-armament will, however, take at least three years to effect.—G. V. F.

I am not at all sorry that this view was taken or that such adversaries as entered the lists against it *honestly* were of such weight and influence, and spoke and wrote so powerfully and well, that the authorities were induced to reconsider some points they had thought permanently settled to relax somewhat the Medo-Persic conditions that surround and protect their sealed patterns, and admit that even at this early stage of proceedings Mark II might be made to succeed Mark I with advantage to the gun and the country.

They have thus done us a signal service, and one for which without them we might have waited for years.

I do not hesitate to say, however, that had they not wisely refrained from continuing the attack after winning their first battle, had they succeeded in arousing the fears of the country and stopping the manufacture of the weapon, they would have left us practically without arms of modern type for two years ot the very least, and perhaps landed us in some grave national misfortune.

The reports ot the Committee who selected and superintended the improvement and testing of the gun are not accessible to outsiders like myself; but it is known that a typical Mark I has fired 10,000 rounds, and remained good and serviceable; that it has lain for a month out of doors in wet and wintry weather, and, rusted as it was, been worked and fired with success; that it has stood the tests of sand and acids, ill usage, and damaged ammunition, in a way to prove its fitness to resist more complicated misfortunes than could possibly be the lot of any single gun under any circumstances whatever. Perhaps some objector will say, as indeed I heard said the other day, that its mechanical principles are all wrong. To which I reply, then so much the worse for the mechanical principles; if, indeed, they are really concerned in the matter at all, which I am somewhat indisposed to admit.

Some wire may not be bent into the most effective shapes, a set screw might with advantage be replaced by a better contrivance, but I maintain that there can be nothing very radically wrong in a gun which will stand triumphantly the tremendous tests to which this very Mark I has been subjected, and in which it has beaten every competitor. Mark II will, among other things, be lighter, which is a great gain. It will not have a locking bolt, which is a matter of but little importance, as it can be cocked or have its firing piece let down by hand. It will, I hope, retain the dust cover and the long range sights, which, by-the-by, I should like to see placed on the right side of the gun; but Mark II, when first issued, though an improvement on Mark I, will yet not be the perfect weapon which Marks V or VI may confidently be expected to become, when we arrive at that stage of the matter later on.

I should much like to have been able to exhibit here a certified sample of Mark II, in order that you might have been able to compare it for yourselves with Mark I, but that being impossible, I have an uncertified copy which you may take as being a very close representation of the real thing, of which but few have been yet made, and which is said to be still in the experimental or unsealed stage. You will easily see most of the changes that have been made, but would hardly notice one of them which, with the general lightening of the weapon and the adoption of a better attachment for the bolt-head, form the three great advantages obtained for us by the criticism above alluded to. This is the change in the magazine, which, slightly broader than before, is also slightly shallower, and contains ten cartridges instead of eight. We must remember that these are a first instalment only of the improvements we shall get by-and-by. Nothing very startling to look at, I daresay, no change whatever in principle, but little subtractions and additions to the parts; small changes of form which add to the smoothness and certainty of their working, and remedy the minor faults which come to light in everyday work and as we get to know the weapon better.

THE MAIN SPRINGS BULLET CARTRIDGE AND RIFLING.

But why, you would ask, if there is a single fault remaining, is the rifle issued? Why, when the specimen of which you speak has stood such terribly severe tests with success, are we to find, the moment the issue of these arms commences, a number of accidents occurring, which would have been sufficient to disqualify the original rifle from further competition?

To the first question, the reply is easy. Had absolute perfection been insisted on, you would never have got a rifle at all. The very best gun is but the result of a series of compromises; and it is only from experiences gained by having a large number of rifles in all sorts of hands that every fault can be detected for future remedy.

To the second, the conditions under which the trial rifles were produced were totally and essentially different from those which attended the manufacture of Mark I. They were produced by the most highly skilled workmen, slowly, a bit at a time, under the eye of the inventor. Their springs were tested and re-tested, any weak portion renewed or remodelled, and, so to speak, they were nursed into existence. But when once the type had passed its tests, obtained its diploma, and been furnished as a model for 100,000 exactly similar guns, a totally new set of conditions came in. A new set of men took the matter in hand, and other means had to be used for the making of every bit of them. The problem now came up for the first time for solution, how to deal with many tons of steel in such a way as to best make them into the bolts, the shoes, the barrels, the guards and bands of these new guns; what metal shall we draw into wire and of what diameter, and how shall we coil and temper it wholesale, so as to make a mile or so of it into main springs—and mainsprings, too, which, while of smaller diameter than usual, will yet work smoothly and evenly, and neither lose their elasticity with constant wear nor snap on a sudden strain either at 150° above or at 40° below zero. Moreover, none of this is work which can be performed off-hand in either the best or the cheapest way.

During the whole course of manufacture, constant little ways by which one operation may be made to take the place of two will occur, a third perhaps being dispensed with altogether, so that by-and-by, and in the natural course of things, the next issue of guns will be found to be better made and cheaper than the present.

As to the mainsprings, the coiling and tempering of wire springs is a trade by itself, and a trade, too, which, more than any other, has its secrets.

It is exercised in England by one firm almost exclusively, so far as the very best springs are concerned. And there lives in Belgium a little workman of my acquaintance who, from having a small shop when I first met him, and working for his neighbors, has arrived at a large factory, and works for every Government. He keeps the key of the tempering shop himself, and no one but he ever enters it or works there.

And yet our arms manufactory is expected to do at a moment's notice, and without a single failure, what it has taken this man a lifetime to learn, and what he himself could not do off-hand, and without serious consideration of all the conditions, and of the material it would be wisest to employ.

Is this quite reasonable? Does nobody recollect the early days of the Martini? How mainsprings broke up like glass; how irresponsible persons proved, to their own satisfaction, that the motions of the rifle violated every known law of mechanics; and how learned professors were engaged on either side in a controversy which seemed never ending? But one fine day we awoke to find, to our astonishment, what all the rest of the world already knew very well, that we had in our hand the most powerful far-reaching and deadly soldier's gun in existence, which, from Mark I progressed to Mark VI, I believe, in our own factories, and was still further improved for the Roumanian Government by the celebrated Austrian manufacturer, Herr Werndl, of Steyer—the story of which, as showing what can be done with firearms, is worth repeating.

The Roumanians, who not then being manufacturers of ammunition, and knowing that—specially in their fortified places—they might have to use the empty shells over and over again, adopted the Gatling Gardner solid drawn case: and extraction being also the weak point of the Martini, resolved to meet both conditions by a single order to the inspectors charged with the reception of their rifles. They determined the exact size of the chamber into which the cartridges they had chosen would expand and again recover itself; and they gave the order "*Point de tolérance*" "no allowance," which practically meant that a deviation of a thousandth of an inch from these proportions would condemn the gun.

The large German firm which had taken their contract with a light heart was promptly ruined, as might have been expected, and closed their doors. At this point Herr Werndl stepped in, undertook and fulfilled the contract under these onerous conditions, and made the Roumanian Martini the best specimen of the gun in existence.

I once had three of these rifles, and the fired shells would fit indifferently the chambers of all three without resizing, and in all the thousands of rounds I have fired with them, I never once had the very slightest difficulty in extraction.

I mentioned this fact once before, and the reply I then got was that the chambers may have been all right; but how about the cartridges, they could not have been all exactly to size? Probably not; but a cartridge if not exactly to gauge is always above and not below it. Owing to the wear of the dies, too much, not too little, difference between chamber and cartridges is what would produce a stick.

This said question of rigorous exactitude in the dimensions of the chamber is of the greatest importance to any rifle, more especially now when, as in our own, higher pressures will be generated by the new explosives, and a cartridge be liable to be permanently set up in a chamber in the smallest degree over gauge, and cause endless trouble.

No doubt, however, attention is being given to this and other points which I need not here mention.

There is, however, one other subject which I should like to touch on before I conclude, viz., that of the bullet and the rifling. I introduced some eight years ago, as some of you I daresay know—a system of short rifling for sporting guns, which, rifled at the muzzle for about an inch only, carry ball with the accuracy of a rifle and fire shot as well as an ordinary gun.

A thousand barrels or more have now been made on this principle, and as you will see from the targets here, at the distance they are intended for, they shoot very well indeed, and the correctness of the principle has been thoroughly vindicated.

I have here some casts of the muzzles of such guns 8 and 12 bore, and though we get but little increased velocity, as some would suppose, it is evident that a good deal of the work done in barrels rifled for their full length is dispensed with. This for arms of these large calibres is a matter of but little importance, and forms no part of the reason for making them, but when we employ such diminutive tubes as this of which I have here a case, in which the bullet has to perform three distinct turns on its axis accompanied by a vast amount of friction, it does seem to me that it would be worth while to ascertain whether a few inches of rifling, in which a little angular displacement only would be required, might not serve as good a purpose, and whether in such a case a simple hardened bullet might not be employed, and some £75,000 per annum be saved to the country, which sum represents about the cost of the nickel-copper envelopes which will be fired away year by year in our annual practice.*

COMPARISON OF THE LEE WITH FOREIGN GUNS.

To return, however, having thus far spoken of the arms which I have undertaken to examine and describe, I will now, if you please, proceed to compare them, one with another, and see whether in the adoption of this new rifle, we can be said to have abandoned or maintained our position as to small arms, which in the days of the Martini-Henry was at the very top of the list, *facile principes* we then were in this matter, beyond doubt or cavil.

It is interesting to note in the German rifle what advantage has been taken of the forward position of the locking wings on the bolt to lighten away everything behind that point. Even the magazine is of extremely thin steel, but it is brought up to the requisite degree of strength by these ribs which you see on each side of it, and which also reinforce the trigger-guard, itself but a thin ribbon of metal.

The Austrian is the heaviest of the four guns mor immediately under consideration, being more than 9¼ lbs. in weight; and I think you will agree with me that a soldier's gun should not exceed 9 lbs. in weight, or with bayonet fixed, 10 lbs.

Mark II. will be well under these weights; but here we come to a strange divergence of opinion, as evidenced by the present state of the bayonet question; the German gun, with bayonet fixed, being no less than 13 4 inches longer than our own, and the French 10.1 inches; perhaps if we had put it the other way, the statement would have explained itself. The French have retained the long bayonet of the Kropatchek, now a very old gun; and the Germans are minded in this matter to overreach them.

The Austrians, on the other hand, have shortened their bayonets even more than ourselves; and whereas their rifle is an inch longer than ours, the rifle and bayonet together are more than an inch shorter.

That any great combat will ever be decided by the fact that the bayonets on one side are 3 inches longer than those on the other, I must say I do not believe. Bayonets and rapiers are very different things; and the issue in the former case will not depend on the mere presence or absence of an inch or two of steel at the business ends of them.

The bayonet push is a thing almost unheard of in war. The bayonet rush, as a rule, decides the weaker nerves to go. Still all must carry them in some shape or another as long as any do. Imagine the continual annoyance troops would be subjected to were they known to carry no bayonets. They would be charged by everything that could ride, mounted infantry included, and all the world would be unduly anxious to come to close quarters with them. As this is so, no doubt a short handy bayonet is the best weapon to have at the end of one's gun for a single handed fight with a savage sword or spearman (which now and then comes off), and interferes far less with the shooting of the rifle, which must always precede any such episodes at close quarters.

With regard to the merits of the different rifles as single loaders so far as their mechanism is concerned, I should be disposed to place them much on a par one with the other. There may be a shade of preference for the German forward locking bolts, but these again have their disadvantages, the slots in which the lugs work are away out of sight and must form receptacles for a good deal of dirt, fouling, and rust which it would not be easy to get rid of. Nor can the cartridge itself, should the head blow off, for instance, readily be got at and extracted as with us. There is, however, I think no doubt that the outer protective barrel is an advantage of considerable value.

The system looks well, but if report is to be believed there have been accidents, and grave accidents too, with this gun, as indeed will inevitably take place with a first issue. Only in Germany, the Press is not permitted, as with us, to depreciate the weapons on which the safety of the Empire may depend, and such misadventures as I allude to only reach the ears of the most careful enquirer.

The Germans have found a great increase of accuracy with their new small-bore guns, and, in consequence, have diminished the size of the objects aimed at or increased their distance.

That we have not the same improvement to note, as some folks are disappointed to find we have not, is entirely the fault of our last Committee on small arms but one, which in the Martini-Henry gave us a small arm as accurate as it is, I believe, possible to make one by machinery and in large numbers. Our Martinis were far ahead of their Mausers in this particular, and if they have now come nearly up to the shooting of the Martini, as is possible, they will not be very far behind our own rifle.

If then these four guns, the Austrian, Belgian, German, and English rifles, as to weight, safety of construction, and accurate shooting are somewhat about on a par with one another—I omit the Lebel and Vitali, for on the accuracy of their shooting I have no information—the whole question of the merit of the arms of Europe will turn on the magazines attached to them, which are indeed their *raison d'être*, and on the uses to which they will be put. And here I do not hesitate for a moment to say that I consider our own system so vastly superior, as to place our guns far and away ahead of all the others. We agree with the French, that the thing to be sought for is not a trifling acceleration of fire above that of the single loader for ordinary occasions, as all the others seem to believe; but a certain and reliable store of strength with which to meet the extraordinary occasions which specially in modern war are certain to arise, and equally certain, should we or our weapons be found wanting, to overwhelm us.

The French provide against their moment of necessity nine cartridges arranged in a tube under the barrel of the Lebel, easy enough to empty, but difficult and tedious to refill.

We provide ten rounds in a centrally placed detachable magazine which can in five seconds, when these are expended, be replaced by a full one carried in pouch, and we have thus a reserve for emergencies of twenty rounds. What more will any one say he wants?

Yet even so usually good a judge of things military as Mr. Archibald Forbes cannot help turning out of his way in his recent, somewhat fanciful article, on the "Warfare of the Future," to sneer at what he calls the Lee-Speed, and deny its right to the confidence of the soldier.

I venture to assert, on the contrary, that no soldier to-day carries a small arm that when the first difficulties of manufacture, *en gros*, shall have been overcome, will make a more magnificent record as a weapon of war, and that the first fighting that shall occur—and allow a fair comparison to be made between the arms we have examined to-day (not at the desk or on the rifle range, but in the camp and the field), will justify, and more than justify, the position I have taken regarding it.

Inventors, whose disappointments have introduced so much bitterness into this controversy, but whose complaints have rather taken the form of carping at minor details and remedial faults, than of any bolder challenge of the rifle on general principles, must be contented, for a time, at least, to find their occupation gone. The choice we have made is, for the moment, final; we shall retain, though we may improve, our rifle, until such time

* The late Captain O'Hea many years ago advocated what he termed "part rifling," and though he was successful in some experiments, for some reason the thing fell to the ground. My construction is somewhat different from his.

as the march of science again calls, as it did nine years ago, for something more rapid in its action, more far-reaching, or more deadly. But to-day, no system exists so good as our own, and though in several weapons there may be trifling advantages of construction, there is absolutely nothing which would make it even good policy—to say nothing of economy—to reject the machinery set up for the production of our gun or recommend the exhaustive trials which could only justify, at the end of two years or so, the adoption of a new one. The probabilities are that, as we can now fire forty rounds in a minute from the shoulder, and 650 from the machine gun, we shall not move again till the possibility of much exceeding these results is demonstrated, or the means of obtaining them made easier.

Whether we shall then take up the left hand motion of Gardner and Spencer, use the recoil to do our work as does Maxim, or incline to listen to an inventor whom I met in New York who first filled his gun with ammunition, and then wound it up like a clock, I don't at all know.

For preference, I should say that some variety of Maxim's principle, wedded to the electric cartridge of Pieper or Day, will stand as good a chance as any.

I shall, probably, however, not live to see it, or again feel myself called upon—as I did when I last appeared in this theatre—to urge you to change the rifles of the English Army for something newer and better, lest in the great race of progress you should one day find yourselves either distanced or left behind, and be made to suffer accordingly. For the present you may rest satisfied to know that our soldiers of to-day hold in their hands the best military small arm in existence.

DISCUSSION FOLLOWING THE READING OF COLONEL FOSBERY'S PAPER.

In the discussion that followed this lecture, Capt. W. H. James expressed his belief in the clip system as having a future before it. He criticised the smallness of the mainspring in the Government rifle, urging that it might have been made more on the principle of that which is used for instance in the Belgian Mauser. He also urged objections to the bolt and thought the adoption of the Mannlicher straight action by the Austrian Army was an argument in its favor. He had, further, some criticisms on the rifling which are set forth in the reply of Col. Fosbery, following here.

Major P. T. Godsal presented an argument in favor of "mechanicians on principle" as opposed to the mere empiricists, and urged that "the whole mechanism" of the Government weapon "is open to much criticism and gives mechanicians grave cause for anxiety.

Col. C. Slade, a member of the late Small Arms Committee, said:

As a member of the late Small Arms Committee that recommended the Government rifle for adoption, I may say that I am extremely pleased with what has been said, and congratulate and compliment Colonel Fosbery not only on his admirable lecture, but also on the calm and impartial way in which he has dealt with his subject, not only in dealing with our rifle, but with all the foreign arms. The excellent account he gave us was couched in very admirable and intelligible language. There are one or two points on which, with his permission, I would correct him, and I may say I speak with some knowledge, because, since the rifle was first conceived, I have had it under my personal supervision. With regard to the spare magazine, I would correct him on that point.

We have given up the spare magazine: at present it is not carried by the soldier. It was considered, after very careful inquiry and threshing out of the subject, that it was an extra article of equipment, and liable to be lost, and therefore it has been done away with. As to the accuracy, Col. Fosbery rather hinted that, though the Germans had found great increase in accuracy, we had not quite the same improvement. Now, I must beg leave to traverse that statement most entirely. There is no military rifle in Europe that can compare, as far as my knowledge goes and from what I can gather, with our rifle for accuracy. The mean deviation of our rifle at 1,000 yards after a long series of experiments was very little over 1 foot. Strange to say, only this morning I received a record of three shoots made with a Government rifle two days ago at 500 yards, and out of the twenty-one shots two only were 4 inches from the bullseye. The size of the bullseye was, I think, 1 foot. I do not think any military rifle can compare with our rifle for accuracy. As regards rifling, I have no hesitation in saying that it is the easiest rifle to clean of any rifle that has come under the notice of the Small Arms Committee. As to the wear of the rifling, I may say that some of the barrels have stood upwards of 8,000 and 10,000 rounds without visibly deteriorating. One barrel stood 3,000 shots from a steel bullet, and the barrel was not injured; therefore, I think, as regards accuracy and rifling we have nothing to fear. I do not know whether I shall be quite justified in saying anything about the actual trials which have taken place with the rifle, but I may say that for the last 15 months I have had our rifle under my own personal supervision and care, and I have seen it in the hands of officers, non-commissioned officers, and men during that period, and although in the first issue a few mainsprings, or rather, I may say, a great many mainsprings, undoubtedly did break, that was entirely due, not to the faulty principle, but to the faulty tempering of the metal. During the last three months, out of 500 rifles not one mainspring has broken, and they have been in daily use in shooting, drilling, and have been snapped and fired thousands of times. Therefore, personally, I am confident that the mainspring is perfectly sound in principle, and that we have nothing to fear. With regard to the magazine spring, I may say that I think the new magazine spring is perfectly sound. Within the last month, I have failed in my attempt to break down the magazine spring, and have failed in attempting to break down the rifle. The rifles have been left with the magazine loaded day and night for fourteen days; they have been covered with sand and water, and have been thrown forcibly and violently time after time on to the stones, and they have fired thousands of rounds. The rifles have stood these tests, and they are just as good as they were the day they were issued, and nothing has gone wrong. As I said, I failed in my attempt to break the rifle down: whether other people will be more successful I do not know; but, as regards the attacks that have been made on paper, I think they have perhaps been carried rather too far. I firmly believe myself, simply from trial and not from any theory, that the English rifle, as Col. Fosbery has said, is the best military rifle in Europe.

Lieutenant-Colonel Fosbery (in reply) said:

Captain James takes exception to what he calls my enmity to the clip system; but I can assure you I have no *enmity* to the system; the objection I have to it turns on its failure (as it is now made use of) to carry out the original purpose for which magazine rifles were made. It is now used simply to accelerate their fire on all occasions; and it does not give them that reserve—that effective reserve which I have all along maintained, since I first spoke on the subject, should be at the least ten rounds for an emergency. As for the soldier being allowed by his officer to constitute himself the judge as to when it is best to open his magazine, and act on that judgment, all I can say is, if we are not able to impose and maintain proper fire discipline, the less we have to do with such guns the better. It is well known that section leaders, if properly instructed and drilled, can maintain a fire discipline sufficient for all practical purposes, and that in actual warfare, such a thing as any entire breaking away from control by the men would be exceptional. Again, Captain James has suggested that we might have the clip system, for carrying and handling our cartridges, and loading them into the magazine, and use the cut-off also. But I have already pointed out, while advocating the use of the cut-off, that it would be a great advantage to us did we employ some better means of filling our magazines. It is the cut-off that I insist on; it is not so much the method of loading the magazine, as the use that is to be made of it when loaded, and the time at which that use should be made; that is to say, let us load with clips, if we will, but let us reserve our store of ammunition for emergencies, not expend it to accelerate, by a round or two a minute, the normal rate of fire of the rifle. With regard to the smallness of our main springs, we are not in the same position as are the Germans. They having placed their locking wings at the head of their bolt, the remainder of it can be cut out for any sized mainspring you choose to put into it, as the rear end of the bolt has not to support the recoil; whereas we, supporting as we do the recoil on the entire bolt, must naturally have thicker walls to give us the needed strength, and, consequently, less room for our springs. Furthermore, though what has been said was no doubt true of the springs of the first rifles made, which did break, we now learn, from what Colonel Slade has said, that this is no longer so. Means have been found for so coiling and tempering the springs that, even in the restricted space we have, they work freely and well, and without danger of breakage. Again, I myself stated that it was a moot question which time was the better for the compression of the mainspring to cock the gun, that of opening or that of closing the gun. There is more than one reason why it is better not to do so while opening it; if you do, you are doing two things at the same time, both requiring considerable force, and neither being effected by the best possible mechanical means; the one is the setting in motion the cam for starting the cartridge in the chamber, the other the compression of the mainspring by a second cam or inclined plane. In the Lee you have merely to start and withdraw your cartridge. I think, therefore, there is something to be said on both sides, while at the same time quite admitting the force of what Captain James has said—as, indeed, I have already done in my lecture as to the straight pull-out—with every respect and deference to the Austrian Government, or those responsible for its adoption, I cannot admit that all means for starting the cartridge can safely be omitted in a military gun—even with the best chambering it is possible to make. I have read a description of this gun, in which it is claimed that a hammer action is set up by the method of withdrawing it, which supplies the place of a starter; this, however, is not the case, as the spring is being set in compression during the first part of the pull, and this makes the pull on the bolt continuous, and no such action can take place; at least such is my opinion, and I think M. Mannlicher, in adopting this straight pull-out, sacrifices a good deal more than he gains. The Metford rifling is a very easy, clean rifling, and though only, I think, some three thousandths of an inch in depth, give a wonderful hold of the bullet, half the circumference of the bore being active rifling surface.

With regard to the Morris magazine, I do not think I have seen it. In describing the Mauser rifle, I forgot to say that it has a magazine, which is detachable, though not easily so; it does not form, as with the Germans, an integral part of the weapon. The Mauser, as I said before, has been adopted by the Belgians, the Turks and the Argentines. I think these are the main points on which Captain James touched. With regard to Major Godsal's remarks on mechanical principles, I think all the world admitted that in the Martini-Henry the leverage at our disposal was not used to the best advantage; but that it was susceptible of improvement, and, as a matter of fact, was improved, and does its work effectively and well. After all, it comes to this: the proof of the pudding is in the eating, and, taking it all round, with a good cartridge and a proper chamber, it is an exceedingly good soldiers' weapon. No doubt whatever about it. Nor do I exactly see the force of Major Godsal's criticisms on the mechanical faults of our new gun. He says one thing pulls another thing, and again that thing pulls something else; but, after all, this is the principle on which all these guns are constructed. The handle pulls the bolt, the bolt pulls the head, the head pulls the extractor, the extractor the cartridge, and so on. In all these guns that I know of, with one exception, the bolt has a movable head, and in all but Major Godsal's own gun the extractor is attached to the bolt; in these respects we are no worse off than others, while the construction of the head of our bolt is better than that of any rifle I know. I do not see where strict mechanics come in to all these things, though no doubt the gun illustrates certain mechanical powers, as, for instance, here is a lever which actuates a cam or portion of a screw to start the cartridge, and a very good application of mechanics it is. But as long as the gun works easily and well, and resists complicated ill usage in the way this (Mark II) gun does, even supposing all the mechanical principles in the world were absolutely violated in its construction, I do not see why anybody need complain.

I duly note Colonel Slade's correction of my statement as to our troops carrying an extra magazine. Lee's original idea was to have all cartridges served out in little magazines, containing five rounds each, and which were fitted into the gun one after another. These the soldier was to carry in various ways about his person—a thing which in practice became quite impossible, and which the clip system entirely superseded. I, on the other hand, have always maintained that one essential of a magazine gun was that it should contain a reserve of ten rounds, for use in any emergency, and now that this is assured to us, and that we have a gun which will fire them as our new gun can, I, for my part, am content.

The presiding officer, Lieut. General Sir Martin Dillon, K. C. B., C. I. E., in his remarks in closing the meeting, said: "Colonel Fosbery has left nothing unsaid in his lecture on the magazine rifles of the Great Powers of Europe. From statements which appeared in the newspapers, and discussions with experts, I was prejudiced somewhat against our new small arm; I thought the German breech action of simpler construction, but Colonel Fosbery has dispelled my misgivings. On active service, in 1863, he began experiments with explosive bullets, and then took up the study of military rifles, to which he has devoted himself. He has visited Russia, Germany, Austria, France, Italy, Belgium and America, working with his own hands in some of their small arm manufactories. Few have had his experience, and there are not many who can speak on the subject of small arms with his authority. He has placed before this meeting the magazine rifles of the military nations of Europe, has shown us their breech mechanism, and described the advantages and disadvantages of each of their arms, including our own. The deductions which may justly be drawn are, that we are not behind any nation in our small bore, and that when the smokeless powder, which we possess, has been brought into use, we shall be in advance of Europe. Distributed as our forces are, over our vast possessions, we dared not to introduce this powder without thorough investigation and experiment, as to the effect on it of time, damp, cold, heat, and of rough usage. Colonel Slade has referred to the trials to which the new rifle has been subjected; the new powder has also been tried, and has endured the trial excellently well. Colonel Fosbery has referred to the dagger which has been substituted for the bayonet. We should not legislate for civilized warfare alone. We have been engaged in wars against barbarous people for many years—brave men who would close with their enemy rather than trust to firearms, on which European armies rely. We have met Kaffirs, Zulus, Soudanese, Burmese, the tribes on the eastern and northwestern frontiers of India, and Afghans, besides Persians, Abyssinians, and Ashantees, within the recollection of many here present, and few of us have not known or heard of instances in which soldiers have had to use the bayonet. An expert would, with the new rifle and dagger united, overcome an ordinary soldier armed with a longer bayonet; but we have to consider the Army as a whole, and we should send our men into the field, each man with a full reliance that he is as well armed as his enemy. On an occasion when ammunition had failed—and ammunition will fail at times—the Zulus described how the "long assegai" of our men (rifle and bayonet) had kept them off with their shorter assegai, and how they then threw their assegais, and so destroyed their enemy. The Germans, as we read, are returning to a longer bayonet. We should do so. You will unite with me, gentlemen, in offering our grateful thanks to Colonel Fosbery for his admirable paper, full of valuable information on the great question of the day."

GENERAL E. O. C. ORD POST, G. A. R., has been organized in the City of Mexico with a membership of about thirty. President Diaz, of the Mexican Republic, being asked in advance as to whether it would be proper to organize the post, replied: "It is a pleasure for me to answer you that the fundamental law of the nation expressly guarantees the right to foreigners to meet together and associate for every lawful purpose whatsoever, except taking part in the political affairs of the country. You are in absolute liberty to organize the society to which you refer. You also are pleased to honor me with very flattering observations, personally, which, coming from old soldiers of the great neighboring republic, compel my most sincere thanks. I heartily congratulate you on your purpose of establishing the beneficent organization mentioned above, and give you my sincere wishes for its prosperity."

COMPOSITION OF THE FRENCH FLEET.

REAR ADMIRAL REVEILLERE publishes in the *Dépeche* of Brest an article on the composition of the fleet in which he argues that the employment of shells charged with melinite renders the idea of any serious defence being offered by the majority of existing ships purely illusory. A shell charged with this explosive scatters its deadly hail over a radius of 400 yards from the point of explosion; that is to say, a 16 centimetre (6.29 inch) shell bursting in the main deck battery of the *Amiral Duperre* would be sufficient to destroy the whole of the gun crews serving the 5¼ inch guns. In order to minimize the effect of these shells each gun must be isolated in a hardened steel chamber at least 3.9 inches thick; that is to say, the system of traverses employed on shore must be made use of on board ship. Otherwise the present ships of all nations will have everything above the water line destroyed in a few minutes, and, although the ship may still float, the ram or torpedo will soon give her the *coup de grace*. On the other hand, the ship which has her armament protected from the destructive effect of shell fire, which possesses good watertight compartments, and has sufficient protection at the water line against the fire of medium guns, will easily get the better of the largest ironclad yet built. On the whole, the *Dupuy de Lome* is probably in most essential respects the best type of vessel afloat. The enormous power of the new guns of 45 calibres using the Vieille powder and the introduction of quick firing guns will make it sufficient to carry only medium guns to fight a ship above the water line, and the Whitehead torpedo to deal with her below the water line.

Ships will succumb through the destruction of their personnel, and for this guns of medium size will amply suffice; special attention must, however, be paid to devising the best means for supplying them with ammunition by separate and short hoists for each gun. As regards heavy guns, they should occupy quite a secondary place in the armament of a ship.

Admiral Reveillere arrives at the conclusion that the battleship of the future should not exceed 8,000 tons, that it should be protected at the water line against medium artillery, and that it should be capable of steaming 17 to 18 knots. The principal armament should consist of medium guns and torpedoes; each piece should be separately protected against shell fire.

GEN. WOLSELEY'S TITLE.

"I HAVE received," writes Mr. Labouchere, "a strong but very reasonable complaint from a military correspondent as to the lavish manner in which honors and rewards have been dispensed during the last eight years among the officers who had the good fortune to participate in Lord Wolseley's burlesque campaign which terminated at Tel-el-Kebir. My correspondent points out that the last Birthday Gazette actually gives C. B.'s to several officers for no other reason than that they played in that Egyptian farce, and he contends, with reason, that it is a grave scandal that there should be so heavy and so long continued a storm of decorations, considering the miserably meagre manner in which real hard fighting in India and Burmah has usually been rewarded."

JONES.—"Say, Brown, I thought you were wounded in the shoulder in the late war?"

Brown.—"So I was."

Jones.—"I don't see any evidence of it."

Brown.—"'Course not: ain't everything healed up between the North and the South?"

THE QUESTION OF "PULL."

THE New York Times is devoting considerable attention just now to what it describes as Admiral Walker and his "pull." We make some extracts elsewhere from the statements of the Times, for the reason that we have knowledge of the fact that the information it gives comes from within the Service and is not the product of an excited reportorial imagination. The misfortune of the whole business is that the discussion of the position of Acting Rear Admiral Walker is creating demoralization in the Naval Service. Even the youngsters are taking sides in a controversy that involves their seniors, and discord and division is the result. It seems hardly creditable that an officer of Commo. Walker's ability, experience and sound judgment should concern himself with the minor matters of precedent to the extent of approaching the danger line of a violation of Regulations, if not actually crossing it, as he is charged with doing. The Regulations provide as follows:

On entering a port where there is a senior officer, he must make signal for permission to anchor, and will not communicate with the shore nor extinguish fires until he has his authority to do so.

It is this regulation, for one, that Commodore Walker is accused of violating, but as it applies to officers commanding single vessels a dispute might not unnaturally arise as to its application. But it is certainly in accord with immemorial military usage that the coming together of officers of different rank places the junior under the orders of his senior. The position in this case would seem to be analogous to that of a fleet organized into squadrons and divisions, in which case the commanders of squadrons or divisions will be responsible to the Commander-in Chief appointed as such.

Admiral Gherardi has not been appointed a commander-in-chief, and there is nothing in the Regulations, so far as we can find, that distinctly defines the relations of the two officers. But why should the general rule of subordination and courtesy to a senior be strained in this case for the benefit of the junior? Surely this is not the way to promote discipline! In a case of emergency it may be necessary to give exceptional authority to a junior officer, because of his exceptional ability, but what is the emergency that requires this now?

Consideration for the harmony of the Service, and regard for a brother officer of longer service and higher rank, not to speak of obedience to the Regulations, should prompt Commodore Walker to a punctilious regard for even the minutiæ of naval etiquette. His reputation is not that of an officer who concerns himself overmuch with matters of precedent, but the consciousness of power should not lead him to too flagrantly disregard these. He is a junior officer in the position he holds, and he has unquestionably received a consideration that does not belong to his rank or his service, but we do not believe that he has any other "pull" than such as belongs to a man of superior ability in a given direction. He has had experience, not only in the Navy but beyond, and is less confined to the grooves within which the strictly professional mind works. This gives him a great advantage over officers who can see nothing beyond the horizon of the quarter-deck, and no doubt makes him a very useful assistant in carrying out the purposes of the Department, whose chief difficulty is always to overcome the *vis inertiæ* of the Service and to accomplish positive results with negative men. But the interests of discipline and good feeling are important in the Service, or should be. Admiral Walker is a man of altogether too much good sense to stir up discontent without an adequate object, and the question whether he, as one of the youngest of commodores, renders more or less honor to an officer who is one of the oldest of admirals is surely one he might well waive for the benefit of the Service.

We doubt whether Acting Rear Admiral Walker is aware of the disturbance he has created or the extent to which officers of the Navy are taking part in it. The articles in the Times are significant, because they are prompted by a discontent in the Navy itself—a discontent of which we have long had information. General Grant is reported to have once said to Secretary Stanton when they disputed over a question of authority: "I believe, Mr. Secretary, that the President ranks us both," and to the President they went. Some one who ranks both Admiral Gherardi and Commodore Walker should settle their respective relations, and the act should be unmistakably the act of the ranking officer, for it must stand as a precedent, and it will not do to have it tainted with even the suspicion of partiality for any individual. Men come and men go, but the Navy goes on forever. Decisions that are strained to favor the circumstances of the moment are sure to make mischief in the end. There should be no departure in this case from the fundamental maxims of subordination to rank as representing authority.

We have had occasion heretofore (JOURNAL of March 28, 1891, p. 533) to express our doubt as to whether the designation of an officer as acting rear admiral is not an undue straining of the law, and certainly the Navy Regulations distinctly provide (par. 39, p. 17) that officers "be addressed solely by the titles as given in their commissions and stated in the Navy Register." "A commodore may command a division or a squadron," but the Senate of the United States has co-ordinate jurisdiction in changing an officer's rank, and title goes with rank and not with command. It is not unusual for majors and captains to command regiments in the Army, but they do not thereby attain to the title of acting colonel.

THIS number of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL commences the twenty-ninth volume, the first number of the paper being dated Aug. 29, 1863. We have an index of the twenty-eighth volume prepared, and shall publish it another week. Title pages for those desiring to bind will be sent without charge upon application. As a reminder of the changes that have occurred we give a list of the ranking officers of the Army at the date of the JOURNAL'S first appearance. *Major Generals*—McClellan, Fremont, Halleck, Grant. *Brigadier Generals* — McDowell, *Rosecrans*, *Cooke*, *Pope*, Hooker, Meade, Sherman, McPherson, Thomas (Geo. H.), Wood, Adjt. General Thomas (Lorenzo), Q. M. General *Meigs*, C. S. General Taylor, Chief of Engineers Totten, Chief of Ordnance Ramsay. *Colonels of Cavalry* — Blake, *Hammond*, Howe, Sedgwick, Emory, Hunter. *Colonels of Artillery*—Vogdes, Morris, Sherman (T. W.), *Brooks*, Barton. *Colonels of Infantry*—Waite, Barbank, Hoffman, Casey, *Butterfield*, Greene, Abercrombie, Cady, Wright, Alexander, *Keyes*, *Franklin*, Sanderson, Stone, *Shepherd*, Porter (And.), Heintzelman, *Carrington*, Canby. *Rear Admirals* — Farragut, Goldsborough, Du Pont, Davis, Dahlgren, Porter. *Commodores*—Ringgold, Lardner, Craven, Hoff, Bell, Smith, Livingston, Thatcher, Porter (Wm. D.), Misroon, Hitchcock, Lanman, Turner, Poor, Hunt, Godon, Palmer, *Radford*. We have underscored the names of the officers still living. Of the twenty-four naval officers named there is but one still with us; of the Army officers but eleven out of the list of forty-nine; ten survivors out of a list of seventy-three. Such changes does time bring. Of the twenty-three junior 2d lieutenants of the line having the same date of appointment Aug. 10, 1863, three are now captains on the retired list—Sebastian Gunther, Dan'l Robinson and C. W. Hotsenpiller, and one is Capt. Dan'l F. Callinan, 1st Inf. The other nineteen are no longer in the Army. Of the nineteen ensigns of the date of May 28, 1862, the following are still in the Navy: Chas. McGregor, Philip H. Cooper, Henry C. Taylor, Allan D. Brown, Geo. H. Wadleigh, Aren S. Crowninshield, Chas. H. Craven, Frank Wildes, Augustus G. Kellogg, Jos. B. Coghlan, James H. Sands and Gates Stirling. Three others, who are no longer in the Navy, are still living and residing in New York City, viz.: Ernest J. Dichman, Wm. W. Maclay, Marston Niles. D'Orleans's appointment was an honorary one only and he resigned the next year, as did Pegram in 1866. John D. Clark died in 1868.

A TYPOGRAPHICAL error in the JOURNAL of Aug. 15 made us refer to two companies of 15th Infantry in Texas instead of the 5th Infantry, and placed one of them at Fort Porter. Of the two companies of the 5th now in Texas, Co. A (Randall's) goes to Fort Leavenworth, and Co. F (Borden's) remains for the present, where it now is, at Fort Sam Houston, Texas.

THE "means of transportation" at the several Army posts have now been reduced to the minimum under General Orders 59, current series. This prompts an irate correspondent to write us: "What is the meaning of all this? The Government in this spasm of retrenchment sells for five dollars what it will cost fifty to replace. And the replacement will come when the spasm is over, don't fail to remember."

THE English and French newspapers are now full of the "entente cordiale." But wait till the wind changes.

THE new regulations for the Fort Leavenworth Cavalry and Infantry School soon to be issued contain a provision which admits of special details of officers for instructions in excess of the 300 usually detailed.

LAST week we briefly referred to a pamphlet publishing the record of the 17th U. S. Infantry from July 1, 1890, to June 30, 1891, and to its value as a regimental record. The design is, we believe, to make the publication an annual one and thereby formulate a valuable work of reference and a basis for a history of the regiment. It is of the same size as the Army Register and thus can each year be bound therewith. If each regiment were to inaugurate this annual record it can readily be seen how useful and interesting the several compilations would be in after years, and so full of pleasing reminiscences for the veterans after their retirement from active service.

THE handsome and substantial character of the building of the new club house of the Army and Navy Club at Washington will add to the beauty of the city, and the great care that has been bestowed upon every interior detail will insure to the members of the club the greatest possible comfort. One entire floor will be given up to sleeping apartments, so that non-resident members when visiting Washington will find most desirable living quarters. At the present time there is a total club membership of 713, of whom 300 are officers of the Army, 338 officers of the Navy, 54 volunteer officers, and 21 ex-Army or ex-Navy officers.

THIS discussion between Admiral Gherardi and Acting Rear Admiral Walker arose, as we are informed, through the manner of conveying orders to vessels of Acting Rear Admiral Walker's squadron by Rear Admiral Gherardi. The former took the ground that while the two squadrons were together it was the duty of each vessel to obey the signals from the flagship as they were given. Commodore Walker took the ground that all orders to the vessels of his squadron should just be signalled to him, and he in turn would signal them to his ships. It is said at the Department that the Regulations are not very clear on this point, and is is understood that Mr. Soley has adapted an amendment to them embodying the views of Commodore Walker, which he will submit to the Secretary for his action upon his return to Washington.

THE War Department has received a report from Captain J. M. Lee, U. S. A., of an inspection he recently made of Troop L, 6th Cavalry, consisting of fifty-five Sioux Indians, now stationed at Fort Niobrara, Neb. The troop was recruited at Rosebud, S. Dak., largely from the Brule Sioux tribe, the least progressive of the bands located there. Capt. Lee in his report, says the Indians attend to their duties with the regularity of the best soldiers. They are proud of being soldiers, are becoming rapidly civilized in their demeanor and habits, and are having a salutary influence over the reservation Indians. Mounted drill had just begun at the time of the inspection, and the intelligent progress of the Indians was surprising. Lieut. Dravo, says Capt. Lee, has taken fifty-five Brule Indians from the midst of barbarous surroundings and has done more for their progress and civilization in the brief period of three and a half months than has ever been accomplished in as many years under other methods. The Secretary of War is very much gratified with the progress being made with the troop of Sioux Indian soldiers stationed at Fort Niobrara. The itinerary of his western inspection tour, to commence next week, embraces all the important military posts in the Departments of the Missouri, the Platte and Dakota. He will endeavor to visit all the posts where Indian recruits are undergoing instruction. Pine Ridge will be included in the list of stopping places.

THE coast howitzer or mortar mounting described in the JOURNAL of Aug. 5, p. 877, made by Sir J. Whitworth & Co., is the design of M. Canet, of the Société des Forges et Chantiers de la Mediterranée, and the trial took place on the proof ground of that stablishment at Havre with their permission.

THE following additions to the new recruiting detail have been made this week: Capt. W. H. Beck, 10th Cav., and Capt. D. J. Craigie, 12th Inf., for the regular detail, and 1st Lieuts. W. E. P. French, 3d; W. B. Reynolds, 14th Inf., and R. D. Walsh, 4th Cav., for the special detail. Lieut. French will be stationed at Columbus Barracks, Lieut. Reynolds, 14th Inf., David's Island, and Lieut. Walsh at Jefferson Barracks.

IN April last the *Century Magazine* published an article by Dr. John A. Wyeth declaring, from personal experience, that the Confederate prisoners at Camp Morton, Ind., during the war, were cruelly treated, starved, frozen and neglected. This article has resulted in much heated controversy in various papers, and now the *Century*, in its number for September, publishes a circumstantial reply by Colonel W. R. Holloway, his statement of facts being certified to by a committee appointed at the Twelfth annual encampment of the Department of Indiana, G. A. R. Dr. Wyeth, in reply, reiterates his previous assertions and presents letters from a number of ex-Confederate prisoners in support of his assertions.

A WELL-INFORMED correspondent says: "It is scarcely necessary to point out to you that an effort is being made, quietly at present, but to be brought before Congress in time, to restore the grades of lieutenant-general of the Army—which has already hung fire—and vice admiral of the Navy. Both are to go by selection. Gen. Schofield, in the event of the act passing, would be the nominee for the lieutenant-generalship. But it is a question who would be nominated for the office of vice admiral. Kimberly could have had it if he had tried, but he would not so much as raise his finger. Jouett has tried for it, and will try again: so will Russell, they say. There are wicked people who say that the commander-in-chief of the White Squadron would not reject the office if tendered. In fact, they say that the prospects of making him vice admiral is the keynote of the whole plan of operations at present."

SECRETARY OF WAR REDFIELD PROCTOR has received the following letter from Gov. C. L. Page, dated Aug. 25:

After careful consideration of all names suggested I have decided to appoint you United States Senator to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of the Hon. George F. Edmunds.

Primarily I deem it my duty to satisfy my judgment as to what selection would best promote the welfare of Vermont and the whole country. I have at the same time felt that I was acting largely in a representative capacity—that if not doing injustice to my judgment I could meet the wishes of a large majority of the people of Vermont, and it would be a duty and a pleasure to do so. I have, with considerable care, sought and received personally by letter the views of prominent Vermonters in every county in the State. The result of my investigation leaves no doubt as to my official duty. If, therefore, on November 1 next it should be incumbent on me to fill the vacancy referred to I propose to tender you the appointment. I inform you of my decision at this time, not only because I believe you should have reasonable notice of my intention but having reached the conclusion above I cannot see that the public good would be subserved by further discussion.

This appointment probably secures the office of Senator to Secretary Proctor for eight years at least. The Legislature will, no doubt, chose him for Senator at the expiration of Mr. Edmunds's unexpired term. This appointment accords with the information concerning Secretary Proctor's purpose, which first appeared in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, and when skeptical contemporaries were disposed to question the accuracy of our information. Time has thus proven the correctness of our statement, which was made upon sufficient authority. The exact date when Mr. Proctor will relinquish control of the War Department has not yet been fixed upon, but it will probably not be before a month or six weeks hence. He will return to Washington on Saturday next, and after spending two or three days in disposing of several matters held up for his action by the Acting Secretary, he will start on an extended tour of Western military posts to complete the itinerary mapped out for his previous tour, which was interrupted when he reached the Pacific coast by a summons from the President. He also intends writing his annual report before going out, so that his retirement may not be looked for much before Nov. 1, when the resignation of Senator Edmunds takes effect. Mr. Proctor's successor, it is generally believed, will be ex-Governor Cheney of New Hampshire.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

WEST POINT, N. Y.

WEST POINT, N. Y., AUGUST 27, 1891.

AMONG the five "Seps" to be examined this year is Mr. Tiernon, son of Capt. J. L. Tiernon, 3d Art. There is and has been for years strong objection on the part of the Academic Board to the admission of cadets in September, owing to the fact that men admitted at that time lose the benefit of the summer drills and discipline during the encampment, and are confronted with the military and academic duties at the same time. As it is understood by me, the "Seps," and not the class to which they belong, are handicapped thereby.

It has been rumored for years that those examinations were to be abolished. This can be done by the Secretary of War only. As the number admitted last year was very small, four, and, as before stated, the whole number to report this year is six, it looks very much as if those examinations might be abolished with the present year.

The Color Line Entertainment, preparations for which have been upied the cadets for several weeks past, took place on Tuesday evening, Aug. 25, and to the mutual gratification of performers and audience, proved very successful. The entertainment was prefaced by a few opening remarks by Cadet Whitney as to the significance of the title of the entertainment, delivered in his usual humorous vein. The operetta which followed, under the title of "Impatience," was the production of members of the 3d Class and was highly creditable to the talents of the performers.

Mr. Stanley made a handsome Angela, Mr. Renwick was superb and certainly "massive" as Jane, while Mr. Wise in the character of Patience was "too cute for anything." The skirt dance to which he treated the audience was several times repeated in response to enthusiastic encores. Cadet Lewis as Cadet Lieut. Reginald Bunthorne and Cadet Williams, C. C., as Cadet Lieut. and Adjt. Archibald Grosvenor, his rival, wore their unaccustomed chevrons with becoming dignity.

A scene provocative of much merriment was the parting of Bunthorne from the rapturous maidens, at the call of duty (symbolized by beat of drum), each of whom presents him with a token of her affection. The costumes of the maidens and also their gestures were æsthetic in the extreme. Patience wins Grosvenor after having discarded Bunthorne, who is appropriated by his faithful Jane, while Angela, Saphir and Ella are fain to content themselves with every day cadets, viz.: Cadets Mingatrayd, Calverley and Dunstable, yearling privates of spoony proclivities, represented by Cadets Conrad, C. H., Hawkins, H. S., and Sompayrac.

The Great West Point "O. D.'s" personated by Cadets Fitzgerald, Conrad, J. T.; Kirby, Walker and Anderson, of the 1st Class, wearing the summer uniform of white duck and endorsed with the insignia of the officers of the day, sash, blue book and pencil, was one of the most popular features of the entertainment. Songs were sung, grinds perpetrated and evolutions, military and otherwise, performed by these cadets to the great amusement of the spectators.

The second portion of the programme, "A Segment of the Ebonized Circle," was opened by the song "Comrades," begun before the curtain was rung up. The make-up of the minstrels was excellent and the effect very fine of the tableau presented. Cadet Davis, as middle-man, was arrayed in black broadcloth, the coat a faultless fit, a bright-colored vest and spotless shirt front. The end-men, Cadets Prince and Whitney, were gorgeously attired in swallow-tail coats of blue satin with brass buttons, white duck trousers, red cravats and orange waistcoats. The other members of the trouce wore while with huge brown ties, red sashes, and the entire company wore enormous turned-down collars. Cadets Dickson, Shipton, Cole and many others came in for a fair share of the usual cadet grinds.

The selections by the band, among which were "La Paloma" and "Secret Love," were exquisitely rendered. The piano accompaniments by Cadet Kephart and Wm. Smith, a relative of Cadet Lewis, who has rendered much valuable assistance to the cadets in their practicing for the entertainment, were well executed. Dr. Compton's voice was added to the chorus in the songs by the minstrel troupe, its sweetness and strength lending much to the effect of the opening chorus.

Wednesday evening the large favor German, the closing German of the season, took place. About sixty couples danced.

Lieut. and Mrs. Brooks returned to the post on Monday. Prof. and Mrs. Clous returned last week. Lieut. Boughton and his family are again at home. Lieut. Carson returned from his trip early in the week. Relatives of Cadets Dickson, Lang, Dillaway and Whitesides are at the hotel. Miss Stanley, sister of Cadet Stanley, is visiting Mrs. Braden. Mrs. Robinson is expected to arrive to-day. Lieut. Forsyth has moved into Lieut. Rowan's old quarters. Lieut. Thayer has taken Lieut. Kernan's, and Lieuts. Stewart and Wright will occupy Lieut. Forsyth's former abode. Major G. J. Lydecker and Miss Lydecker have been recent guests of Prof. and Mrs. Mercur.

The following candidates for admission have reported: Chas. Eliet Cabell, Va.; Wm. Lyles Hicklin, S. C.; Robert G. McBride, Ind.; Marion Herbert McGuire, La.; George H. Myer: N. Y.; John L. Tiernon (alt.), N. Y.

Cadet appointments to West Point have been issued during the past week to the following-named persons:

Louis P. Eigenmann, Rockport, 1st Dist., Ind.
Olin W. Kennedy, Georgetown, 11th Dist., Ohio.
Thos. Q. Ashburn (alt.), Batavia, 11th Dist., Ohio.
Wm. A. Mitchell, Zebulon, 6th Dist., Ga.
Wm. E. McClinton (alt.), Campello, 2d Dist., Mass.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

THE SQUADRONS AT BAR HARBOR.

THE White Squadron arrived here from Boston on Friday morning, finding the *Philadelphia*, *Enterprise* and *Petrel* of the North Atlantic squadron in port, the latter having been in Bar Harbor for some time.

Owing to the very disagreeable weather—heavy fogs prevailing for several days—the two squadrons were rather inactive for four or five days.

On Friday the *Philadelphia* gave an afternoon reception from 3 to 6 P. M., but were unfortunate in having a wet and foggy day for their entertainment. Notwithstanding the disagreeable day, however, there was a goodly number of the belles and beaux of Bar Harbor enjoying the excellent music and tripping the "light fantastic" on the *Philadelphia's* spacious decks.

Divine services were held on board the *Chicago* on Sunday, the honorable Secretary of the Navy, the Senatorial Committee, and a large party from shore being in attendance.

Official visits were exchanged on Sunday by the two Admirals, and arrangements made for the combined brigade parade on Monday. The officers of the decks of the various vessels and the marine guards have been kept on the *qui vive* all week, as the blue and red flags of the two Admirals have been flying to and fro on the waters of the harbor.

Monday a brigade parade was held in the grounds of the Kebo Valley Club, the two squadrons combining their effective landing forces. The line was formed as follows:

Chicago's Band and Drum and Fife Corps, Pioneers, Ensign Brittain, commanding.

1st Battalion—Marines of the Squadron of Evolution, Captain Reed, U. S. M. C., commanding.

2d Battalion—Seaman Infantry, Squadron of Evolution, Lieut. Comdr. Manney commanding.

3d Battalion—Seaman Infantry, Squadron of Evolution, Lieut. Comdr. Swinburne commanding.

4th Battalion—Seaman Infantry, Squadron of Evolution, Lieut. Rodgers commanding. Band and Drum and Fife Corps of the North Atlantic Squadron.

5th Battalion—North Atlantic Squadron Infantry, Lieut. Marix commanding.

6th Battalion—Seaman Artillery, Squadron of Evolution, Lieut. Mason commanding.

Hospital Corps, Surgeon Byrnes commanding.

Ammunition Supply Corps, Lieut. W. L. Rodgers commanding.

The brigade was commanded by Capt. Casey, of the *Newark*, Ensign Niblack acting as adjutant-general. The brigade landed at 1.30, and after marching to the Kebo Valley Grounds was reviewed by Secretary Blaine, Secretary Tracy and the Senatorial Committee. After the review a parade was held, after which the forces were re-embarked. The parade grounds were crowded with spectators and conveyences, large numbers of people being unable to witness the parade on account of the limited space enclosed in the grounds.

Monday night an enjoyable hop was given at the Kebo Valley Club-house, by Mr. and Mrs. J. R. McLean, many of the naval officers from the squadron being present. Tuesday night a grand reception was given in honor of the Secretary of the Navy and the officers of the squadrons.

Wednesday being the first clear day since the arrival of the squadron, the opportunity was seized to perform a series of evolutions with the combined squadrons. The fleet was composed as follows:

1st Division—Rear Admiral Gherardi commmanding—*Philadelphia*, *Newark*, *Petrel* and *Vesuvius*.

2d Division—Acting Rear Admiral Walker, commanding—*Chicago*, *Atlanta*, *Boston* and *Yorktown*, the *Cushing* acting as scout and attached to the 2d Division.

The fleet left the harbor at 10.30, steaming to the eastward to obtain sea room for evoluting. A series of fleet tactical manœuvres were carried out by signs from the *Philadelphia* after the fleet had been reviewed by the honorable Secretary of the Navy on the *Dispatch*, which vessel, as well as the *Enterprise*, had accompanied the fleet to witness the evolutions. The fleet returned to its anchorage at 3 P. M.

The North Atlantic squadron left for New London on Wednesday at 6 P. M.

The U. S. S. *Dispatch*, with the Secretary of the Navy and party, left Thursday morning.

Invitations were issued for an afternoon reception to be given on the flagship *Chicago*, Saturday afternoon.

Ensign E. E. Capehart was detached from the *Enterprise* and reported on board the U. S. S. *Atlanta*, Wednesday.

The squadron is expected to leave for a trip along the Maine coast on Monday, and will probably be in New York by September 8th.

MARINE CORPS.

THE contract for constructing a new marine barracks at Sitka, Alaska, has been awarded to C. W. Young, of Juneau, Alaska, at a few dollars less than the amount appropriated, which was $6,000. The work is to be entered upon at once and finished by November. The same contractor will erect the magazine and shell-house decided to be put on Japonski Island, opposite Sitka. All of the buildings are to be of wood. Lieut. Fabrenbolt, who has been active in securing these improvements, expects soon to be relieved by Lieut.-Comdr. Maynard.

REVENUE MARINE SERVICE.

Capt. L. G. Shepard, Act'g. Chief Rev. Marine Division

A correspondent says: "Under the head of Revenue Marine Service in your paper of the 22d, two worthy and capable officers are mentioned—both of them have honorable war records—Lieuts. Robt. Barstow and A. D. Littlefield. The former entered the Revenue Service July 24, 1867, the latter March 8, 1871. The writer stated it was understood, owing to the physical disabilities of Lieut. Barstow, Littlefield will receive the next vacancy for captain. I can hardly believe the Department will act so unjustly towards the scarred veteran Barstow. The physical disabilities of Lieut. Barstow are undoubtedly due to the severe wounds he received while commanding the third and master's division on the U. S. S. Monongahela, while passing the batteries of Port Hudson April 15, 1863."

LIEUT. H. G. O. COLBY, Pay Director F. C. Cosly, and Ensign Harry Phelps, registered at the Navy Dept. this week.

CHAPLAIN HOES, U. S. N., of the *Pensacola*, will probably be joined by Mrs. Hoes soon after the ship's arrival at Honolulu.

PAYMASTER LAWRENCE BOGGS, U. S. N., registered at the Albemarle Hotel, New York City, on Thursday.

1ST LIEUTENANT LINCOLN KARMANY, U. S. M. C., will continue in command of the marine guard of the *Mohican* during her coming cruise to China.

CAPTAIN ALBERT KAUTZ, U. S. N., will remain on the *Pensacola* somewhat less than a year longer. He is regarded by the Navy Department as a good officer to have in control at Honolulu should difficulties arise.

LIEUTENANT EDWIN S. JACOB, U. S. N., is living, since his retirement, near Franktown, Va. This part of Virginia possess a salubrious climate, and is far from the madding crowd of railways and telegraphs.

The 10-inch gun carriage built by the Naval Ordnance Bureau has been completed and will be tried at the Indian Head proving grounds next week.

GENERAL T. W. SWEENY, U. S. A., retired, has returned from Monroe, Orange Co., N. Y., where he has been spending the summer, and has taken up his residence at Astoria, Long Island, N. Y.

THE following officers have been admitted to membership in the Army Mutual Aid Association during the present month: Major John M. Bacon, 7th Cav.; Capt. Charles M. Gandy and Lieut. Paul Shetlock, Med. Dept.; Lieut. Sidney W. Taylor, 4th Art.; Lieut. Chas. G. Woodward, 3d Art., and Lieuts. A. S. McNutt and John P. Finley, 19th Inf.

THE following Army officers registered at the War Department this week: Capt. R. L. Hoxie, Engrs.; Col. H. M. Lazelle, 18th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Robert H. Noble, 1st Inf.; Capt. E. S. Godfrey, 7th Cav.; Major W. M. Maynadier, Pay Dept.; Capt. E. Lynch, retired; 1st Lieut. Arthur L. Wagner, 6th Inf.; 2d Lieut. A. G. C. Quay, 5th Cav.; 1st Lieut. C. W. Penrose, 11th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Alvin H. Sydenham, 5th Art.; Col. S. G. Brackett, retired; 1st Lieut. R. H. R. Loughborough, 25th Inf., Col. John M. Wilson, Supt. J. S. M. A.; Capt. Wm. H. Miller, Q. M. D.; 1st Lieut. J. R. Bellinger, 5th Cav.; Capt. J. W. Pope, Q. M. D., and Capt. G. C. Cotton, 1st Art.

ORDNANCE NOTES.

Capt. D. A. Lyle, the inpector of ordnance for the Army at the Midvale Steel Works, was a visitor at the War Department this week. He reports excellent progress on the Government work at this busy place. They are ahead of time on all their forgings, and what is equally gratifying, the work is of the highest quality.

The *Militär-Wochenblatt* recommends that cavalry shall be armed with the lance and the carbine furnished with a bayonet, the sabre disappearing altogether. In France the lance has been discarded, and a writer in the *Jour* argues that the introduction of magazine rifles of rapid fire has rendered it likely that henceforth lancers will rarely reach the infantry lines, while the system of short service would make it difficult for them to obtain a complete mastery of the weapon.

A sample of smokeless powder manufactured upon a formula submitted by Commander Jewell as a result of the exhaustive experiments in this line at the Newport torpedo station during the past year, has been furnished the Naval Ordnance Bureau and will be tested in several rapid fire guns at the Indian Head proving grounds at an early date. In some preliminary tests at Newport it is reported that some most remarkable results were obtained. The ordnance officials are reluctant, however, to say much about the experiments until some definite data has been secured.

Our Army Ordnance officers do not appear to yet succeed in obtaining powder suitable for their new 12-in. gun, and the best initial velocity obtained thus far is 1,880 feet, with a pressure of 35,000 pounds. Capt. Frank Heath, O. D., is quoted as saying: "With good powder we should have got a velocity of not less than 1,950 feet a second, and a pressure of 38,000 pounds, and that is what we shall have to obtain before we can accept any powder." As the Du Ponts do not appear to be equal to the task imposed upon them, perhaps it may be as well to try someone else.

The Carpenter Steel Company, of Reading, Pa., is having very good success with the manufacture of armor-piercing projectiles for the Navy. These projectiles are made by what is known as the Firminy process, and are equal to the best European projectiles. The ordnance bureau has accepted the fifth lot of 6 inch shells after subjecting them to the prescribed ballistic test. A considerable number of armor piercing shells are now being accumulated, and the bureau has shipped a lot of 6 and 8-inch shells to the Mare Island navy-yard, to be stored for use on the Pacific if needed.

Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper publishes a page of illustrations of the manufacture of "Modern High Power Guns at Watervliet Arsenal." They represent the transfer of the 8-inch gun to the shrinkage pit, its hoop ready for shrinkage and the process of shrinking, and the gun assembled ready for final finishing, a 12-inch gun and the old gun-shop, showing the two big lathes and field guns partly assembled. There is also a picture of the new gun factory and the old gun shop. The following details of the guns are given:

	8-inch.	10 inch.	12-inch.	16-inch.
Length	23ft. 6in.	29 feet.	37 feet.	48 feet.
Diameter at breech	30 in.	40 in.	49 in.	64 in.
Weight	15 tons.	30 tons.	52 tons.	100 tons
Cost (estimated)	$15,000	$30,000	$52,000	$100,000.
Projectile	300 lbs.	600 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,500 lbs.
Powder	125 lbs.	250 lbs.	500 lbs.	750 lbs.
Range	8 miles.	10 miles.	12 miles.	15 miles.
Effective Range	5 miles	7 Miles.	9 miles.	12 miles.

THE New York *World* quotes Mr. Irwin Scott, the San Francisco shipbuilder, who has recently returned from Europe, as saying: "The Danish gunboat *Hecla*, which had been treated with cellulose, had a ball go right through her, making a hole in both sides. She continued in her course for three hours and a half at 16 knots an hour. When they looked to see how much water she had taken in the quantity was inappreciable. That was a pretty good test of cellulose and its utility. They have been using it for this purpose only a short time. They say that the discovery of its applicability to such a purpose was due to accident. A French gunboat had been practising at a target set up against a lot of these moistened cocoanut husks on the seashore. They couldn't find the shot afterwards, and it was eventually seen that the balls had pierced through the wet husks, which had closed up after they passed in, leaving no hole. They manufacture it chiefly at Clermont, in the South of France, where I went to see how they worked it. We will apply it to our boats soon. There is to be an American company in Philadelphia which will manufacture it."

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

FORT YATES, N. D.

COMPANY F, 12th Infantry, arrived here on July 26 for station, having left Fort Abraham Lincoln, N. D., on July 22, at which date the post was abandoned. Company A, 22d Infantry, under command of Major W. H. Powell, left Fort Lincoln on same day for Fort Keogh. Before leaving Fort Lincoln for this post, Capt. Halloran read to the company the following letter from the commanding officer:

"FORT ABRAHAM LINCOLN, N. D., July 20, 1891.

"*Captain James Halloran, Comdg. Co. F, 12th Inf.:*

"CAPTAIN: In breaking up the post of Fort Abraham Lincoln, the company which you have the honor to command is necessarily transferred to another station. I cannot permit it to leave without expressing the high appreciation in which you and the men of your company have been held by me during the three years I have commanded Fort Abraham Lincoln. The uniform neatness and attention to duty of your men has been a source of great pleasure to me, while the order of your barracks and surroundings, the well kept mess and good discipline you have preserved by your zeal and fidelity bear evidence of your excellence as a captain. My interest in the welfare of you and your men will always be maintained, and my best wishes go with you.

"Your obedient servant,

"WM. H. POWELL, Major, 22d Inf., Comdg. Post."

At the conclusion of the reading three cheers were given for Major Powell, and a final present arms as he approached from his quarters. Captain Halloran addressed the Major, thanking him for his uniform kindness, his impartial administration and the interest always manifested in the welfare of the officers and men under his command. Major Powell responded in a few remarks, and at 2.45 o'clock P. M. came "right shoulder arms; right forward, fours right, march," and Co. F marched out of the post where it had done duty for four years.

A march of five miles brought us to camp in Little Heart river, where an event occurred which threw a gloom over the little command. Corporal Tamlyn, with others, went to bathe in the stream after supper, and be being an expert swimmer, struck out. He had not reached the opposite shore before his head fell forward, and his comrades supposing that he was still swimming, paid but little attention. After a time, noticing that he still remained motionless, a boat was pulled to where he lay. Everything possible was done to restore the life spark, but the doctor pronounced him dead, and that death was caused by apoplexy. The following morning his body was consigned to mother earth, with the usual honors, and the company broke camp, feeling the loss of a good old soldier who had served his country for about twenty years.

Col. Kent, the Department Inspector, arrived on July 26th and inspected the troops on the following day. He seemed pleased with the appearance and drill of the command, and so far as known with the post generally.

Mrs. Guest, wife of Capt. Guest, 8th Cav., arrived Aug. 1, and is settled for the winter.

Lieut. and Mrs. Waterman, 8th Cav., arrived August 15th, with four charming children.

Lieut. W. O. Clark, 12th Inf., with Mrs. Clark, are looked for about Sept. 1.

Chaplain Simpson has reported for duty, and his family will arrive in a few weeks. Already the Chaplain is quite a favorite among the officers and enlisted men.

As winter approaches the ladies are coming home, so that the cold season promises to have about twelve ladies "present for duty."

On Aug. 20th two troops of cavalry and one company of infantry, under command of Lieut. Col. Drum, will take the field for summer exercises, to be absent about a month.

Lieut. D. F. Anglum, 12th Inf., has arrived, and is relieving Lieut. Willis, 23d Inf., as quartermaster and commissary. The latter, when relieved, will go to Alabama on college duty.

Lieut. Brooks, 8th Cav., has gone to Fort Keogh, Mont., on the cavalry shoot, and Capt. Halloran, 12th Inf., has relieved him as canteen officer.

Recruiting for the Indian company goes slowly along. Lieut. Hodges, 23d Inf., having thus far only obtained 14 warriors who are willing to accept five years at $13 per month.

M.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

G. L.—You stand No. 14 on the commissary sergeant list.

H. F.—You stand No. 61 on the commissary sergeant list.

G. C.—You stand No. 13 on the commissary sergeant list.

Subscriber.—You stand No. 42 on the commissary sergeant list.

Inquisitive.—Write to the Chief Signal Officer of the Army, Washington, D. C.

Candidate.—In our opinion the defect you mention would disqualify you for a cadetship at West Point.

C. S.—Yes; General Truman Seymour, U. S. A., is still alive, although in poor health. His address is 22 Via di Bardi, Florence, Italy.

Elizabeth says: I am a retired soldier; am notified by city authorities to pay one dollar poll tax. Is such taxation legal. ANS.—Taxation is justified and legal.

H. C. K.—Write to the Adjutant of the Military Academy, West Point, N. Y., for a copy of the pamphlet giving regulations, etc., governing admission of cadets to the academy.

H. J. E.—The regulations are "non-commissioned officers who are under 21 or over 29 years of age, or who are married, are not eligible for such promotion (to 2d lieutenant), and shall not be examined."

S. C.—It is impossible to say at present how many vacancies there will be in the Army for second lieutenants in 1892. Certainly there will be some. The latest information on this and every other important military subject will always be found in the columns of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

A. C.—You cannot claim your discharge as a veteran soldier under G. O. 81, A. G. O., of 1890. Note that the order reads that discharges will be granted "by way of favor, so far as the interests of the Service will admit, or the merits of each case justify."

Captain, Logansport, Ind., asks: 1. Is it proper to come to attention from parade rest with arms in two motions? ANS.—In one motion.

2. Are the following trumpet calls given correctly in Reed's latest edition of the infantry tactics: taps, 1st sergeant's call and mess call?" ANS.—They are correct.

F. W. H. asks "the actual and available strength of the National Guard in the United States?" ANS.—The total organized strength of the National Guard and militia of the United States is as follows: Commissioned officers, 8,312; enlisted men, 97,957; aggregate organized force, 106,269. The aggregate number of men available for duty is 7,695,247.

S. F. asks if a man who deserted in 1884—between 1884 and 1890—can be tried for desertion in case he was ever apprehended for it? ANS.—From G. O. 45 and G. O. 55, A. G. O., 1890, printed in the JOURNAL, it will be seen that the limitation begins at the end of the term of service; thus, if a man deserts on the day of his enlistment, he can only get his release seven years from date of desertion if he has not been outside of the U. S. in the interim. If so absent the limit is further extended to include the period of absence abroad.

Jefferson Volunteer asks: 1. Would it be possible to rent a Gatling gun from the Government? ANS.—We scarcely think so, but the Government might have one. Better write to the Chief of Ordnance, U. S. A., Washington, D. C.

2. Why are companies not designated J, but jump from I to K? ANS.—I and J were formerly regarded as the same character, and in many English dictionaries these letters were, until recently, classed together. In form the letter J was originally identical with that of I, and the distinction between them (introduced by Dutch printers) is of recent date.

J. F. O.—Please inform me if there are any vacancies, or likely to be, as "assistant paymasters" in the Navy or paymasters in the Army, to be filled; also give me the titles and addresses of the parties who occupy the same positions corresponding to our "Secretary of War" for the Egyptian and Brazilian Governments? ANS.—O. Senhor Julio Anacieto Falco da Frota, Minister da Guerra da Republica da Brazil, is the proper address of the Minister of War of Brazil. The Egyptian Government has no office corresponding to that of our Secretary of War. There will be a vacancy in the Navy Pay Corps in November next. Address the Secretary of Navy. If certain disability retirements take place as expected there will be a vacancy in the Army Pay Corps next year. Apply to the Secretary of War.

J. H. asks: "Please inform me as to the loss of life in the late war (1861-5) Union and Confederate, respectively. Also respective loss of French and Germans in their late war?" ANS.—The number of Union troops killed and mortally wounded during the late war is estimated at 110,070 for the Army, and 1,804 for the Navy, a total of 111,874. The Confederate reports of losses are too incomplete to more than roughly estimate the total, which was probably nearly as great. There is an actual record of 74,524 killed or mortally wounded. The average loss in the Confederate armies in killed and mortally wounded is estimated at nearly 10 per cent., in the Union armies at only 8 per cent. The Confederate regiments were all at the front, while the Union forces were distributed in large numbers at the rear, guarding ammunition, etc. Over 300 regiments were never in action, and many others were under fire but a few times. South Carolina lost in killed over 23 per cent. of her entire military population, and North Carolina 17 per cent. The total killed or mortally wounded in the German Army during the Franco-German war as officially reported was 28,276—officers, 1,581; men, 26,397. There are no official reports of the French losses.

Sergeant, Battery E, 2d Art., San Francisco, asks: 1. A battalion marching in column of fours, command fours left about is given. After execution of movement should captains change their positions from the rear to the leading guide? ANS.—Yes, the battalion being then left in front.

2. Is it proper to give the command right forward, twos right to a company? ANS.—No.

3.—A regiment armed and drilling as infantry and having a battery of artillery attached is not an artillery regiment.

4. When a company forms line from the column of fours by the command fours, left, should it be dressed always to the right? ANS.—The dress should always be to the right. If the fours are wheeled to the right, the dress would be left. This rule is general.

5. What is the proper way for the first sergeant to inspect his detail at guard mount? ANS.—The detail being formed in two ranks, the first sergeant orders rear open order, sees that the ranks are aligned, then gives "order arms," inspection arms. He then inspects boxes, and closes ranks.

6. At inspection of boxes, should the inspector touch or slap each box as he passes along the rear of each rank? ANS.—It is optional; either is right.

7. When the first sergeant commands "fall in," should the men fall in from the rear or front of the rank? ANS.—From the rear.

8. At the command, "open chamber," should the chamber be just raised or should it be forced open to its full extent, so as to throw out the cartridge? ANS.—"Open chamber" is used for the purpose of inspection. It should be opened to the full extent.

9. A sergeant is in command of an armed detachment at a halt. A general or colonel passes. How should the officer be saluted? ANS.—The detachment, if not already there, should be brought to a carry. The sergeant salutes.

10. Should a company whose place in its regiment is always in the left wing drill on its own company parade ground with its small men on the right of its line. ANS.—It is not absolute. The instructor may change the formation if he desires.

11. At "rear open order" of the battalion, if the extreme left file-closer is the left general guide, should he face inward and invert his piece? ANS.—The left general guide is not the left file-closer of the battalion. See Par. 363, Tactics.

12. When a sergeant is in command of a company, marching in column of fours, where should sergeant march? ANS.—Alongside of the leading guide.

13. A captain is in command of his company, marching in column of fours at right shoulder arms. If any superior officer—such as a colonel, major or senior captain—pass him should he bring his company to carry arms and salute the officer as he passes? ANS.—Yes.

14. When the guard is turned out at night should those men who are asleep be awakened to fall in with the guard? ANS.—Yes.

15. When the first sergeant acts as sergeant-major should he carry a sword? ANS.—No. His bayonet is sufficient.

16. A captain is commanding a company standing in place rest. A lieutenant approaches. Should captain bring company to carry before acknowledging salute of lieutenant? ANS.—No.

17. A regiment is standing in line in place rest. A brigadier-general approaches. Should the colonel bring the battalion to carry arms and command present arms, as the general passes? ANS.—It would depend on circumstances. If the general was in command, drilling or supervising, no. If he was a stranger the command would be brought to a carry, and the colonel only would salute.

GENERAL MOLTKE'S MEMOIRS.

A BERLIN despatch of Aug. 21 says: "Military men are disappointed that Count von Moltke, in his history, makes no revelations in regard to the alleged disagreement with Gen. von Steinmetz. He confines himself to intimating that the battle of Spicheren was not fought in accordance with instructions from headquarters, and only explains the recall of Steinmetz by a reference to the necessity of a new formation of the army. His indulgence towards the mistakes of both German and French Generals excites much comment. For instance, he credits Bazaine with keeping a strong force for the defence of the Emperor, dismisses the reports of Bazaine's treason, and speaks highly of MacMahon's military capacities. It is also remarked that throughout the book there is not a single reference to Germany's domestic policy, no mention being made even of William's proclamation as Emperor at Versailles."

The London *Times* devotes six columns to the review of Von Moltke's work, which has not yet been published. The book is characteristic of the man in many ways. Only in two places is the name of Von Moltke mentioned. In a few other instances his personality is alluded to, but always under the title of "Chief of General Staff." It is a marvellous piece of composition and bristles with interesting details. "Von Moltke here describes his plan of campaign in the Franco-German war, and says that as he submitted it to the King and it was accepted, it had its purpose fixed from the very first upon the capture of the enemy's capital, the possession of which is of more importance to France than anything else. On his way thither the hostile forces were to be driven persistently back from the fertile southern states into the narrower tract on the north." The *Times* concludes its leading article on the subject thus: "Count Von Moltke tells his plain unvarnished tale, as the most masterly *précis* of a campaign with which we are acquainted in the entire scope of military literature. And Von Moltke is ever true to his motto. 'Erst wägen, dann wagen.'"

MRS. DE PEYSTER, wife of Gen. James Watts de Peyster, has withdrawn her suit for a bill of separation from the General. Mrs. de Peyster was owner of the homestead at Tivoli, and the General has purchased that for $27,000, and it is also stipulated that he shall make her a suitable annual allowance during her life, and that they will hereafter live apart until death. The General will continue his residence at the old homestead, while Mrs. de Peyster will continue living with her son, in the same town, not over a mile and a half from the General.

THE STATE TROOPS.

NEW YORK STATE CAMP.

WE give here so much of the report of Lieut. Col. Richard Lodor, 1st Artillery, on the N. Y. State Camp as did not appear last week, noting the portion already published by the insertion of stars:

FORT WADSWORTH, N. Y., Aug. 14.

Inspector General, U. S. A., Washington, D. C.:

SIR: Referring to instructions received from your office relating to my duties in the matter of inspecting and instructing the New York National Guard at Peekskill, N. Y., from June 13th until Aug. 1st, 1891, I have the honor to say that I tried to carry out the spirit of said instructions.

As my first duty, I reported by letter to the Adjutant General of the State for reference to the Governor, and also to the commandant of the camp, and asked if there was any matter to which it was desired I should give my personal attention. To which I received as answer that they would be happy to have me in camp on June 13, 1891; therefore on that date I reported.

I herewith submit direct to your office, with the general report of my observations, the returns of troops, copies of orders and copy of the military code and the regulations and laws governing the National Guard of the State. It was not necessary to make daily reports or criticisms, as they were not required. * * *

It becomes an interesting study to note the great progress which has been made by the inspecting officers of the State. Their reports for each regiment and separate company, at first crude and incomplete, have now reached a high degree of excellence, and attention is particularly called to the able and concise report of 1890 by General Thomas H. Barber. One remark agrees exactly with my observations during the last camp, viz.:

"During the camp of 1890, the excellent behavior of the enlisted men, and their almost universal obedience to orders, in spite of great facilities for their infringement, was most remarkable. They showed a degree of self-respect worthy of high praise. Officers and men, as a rule, are subordinate and anxious to do their duty and to learn."

Attention is also called to the reports enclosed of Colonel McGrath, A. I. G., one of which gives the details of a company's inspection up to the standard, in which everything was found nearly perfect, and another showing a company nearly up to the standard, falling short only for three reasons: Leggings not all clean, belt brasses clean except for one man and gloves clean except for one man, and the third one below the standard only on account of several dirty leggings, and attention and discipline very poor. As the inspector is a thoroughly conscientious man, it shows plainly that all the men of a company or regiment must give attention to all details or the command be rated below the standard. * * *

Guard duty, I do not think, was, as a rule, as well performed as on my previous tour. I certainly saw more individual cases of gross carelessness and lack of instruction, but 60 per cent. I found were well instructed officers, non-commissioned officers and privates, and who had previously performed tours. * * *

In conclusion let me say, after thanking all the officers for their unreserved kindness and consideration, why cannot all organizations reach the highest standard of the best.

Respectfully submitted, R. LODOR,
Lieut.-Col., 1st Art., U. S. A., Inspecting Officer.

ILLINOIS NATIONAL GUARD.

WE have received a communication from Lieut. Col. Henry B. Maxwell, A. A. G., 1st Brigade Illinois National Guard, criticising our Illinois correspondent for his remarks upon the Brigade Commander upon the occasion of the Illinois encampment. We agree with both Col. Maxwell and Gen. Fitz Simons in the opinion that our correspondent should have either made his criticism more specific or omitted it altogether. In failing to do so he departed from the uniform habit of this paper, and had our attention at the time been more critically directed to his remarks we should have omitted them. As it is, the only two answers received assume a knowledge of the authorship of the letter appearing in the JOURNAL, which these authors do not possess. Neither of the two gentlemen pitched upon, as the author of the letter criticised, had anything to do with it, so far as our knowledge goes. Nor is it material as to who our correspondent is or what were his supposed motives. On the specific point of the question of fact Col. Maxwell says:

"If he had nothing else to write it would have been better for all concerned had he not written. Portion of the article was an insult to the Governor and Commander-in-Chief, as well as to the brigade commander and his staff, an acquaintance with all of whom I have had for the past 10 years. None of these gentlemen have held nor even aspired to a political office, with one exception. Further than this I can say that their connection with the Guard has been a detriment to their business in more ways than one, instead of their connection with the Guard being used for personal beneficial ends. They are all representative men of affairs well known in the business community of the West. As to their military qualifications you are referred to their past record, both in the Army and in the Guard. We are all open to criticism if made in the proper method, but we don't want any back handed insinuations. Why did this party fail to come out like a man and say wherein the brigade commander and staff made errors, and suggest the remedy? Simply because he could not; but he does not hesitate to make a disgraceful general charge which is not worthy of recognition, much less is the author of the article worthy of comment."

MARYLAND'S NAVAL MILITIA.

ANNAPOLIS, MD., August 26, 1891.

THE oyster police force has been organized into the Maryland Naval Militia. Lieut. H. C. O. Colby, detailed by the Secretary of the Navy, at the request of Comdr. Joseph B. Seth, assisted in deciding upon a plan of formation. This brings the Maryland oyster navy under the provisions of the bill passed by Congress appropriating money for the use of those States having a naval militia. There are about 120 men in the oyster police force and a more able-bodied set of men would be hard to find. "Comdr." Seth thus addressed the men of his fleet:

"I have summoned you here to organize a naval militia to take the same rank and bear the same relation to the United States Navy as the Maryland National Guard does to the United States Army. We are employed by the State of Maryland as a regular police force on duty, and we are not play soldiers. We are protecting the most valuable industry in this State. We are not a bugaboo nor a political concern, but a regular force with duties to be conscientiously performed. We are now entering upon the duties of a new season. We not only have the old duties of watching the oyster grounds, but also in looking after the new culling law. Our duties are not confined to work on board of the larger vessels, but we go in small boats as well. We will undertake to have the navy educated in firing, signaling, and in seamanship. We will start with the naval and military rules. There will be three batteries, with headquarters at Annapolis, Cambridge and Crisfield. Promotions will be made according to date of commission."

The 1st Battalion of the Naval Militia of Maryland was then formed. It will consist of three batteries, each under the command of a lieutenant, and to contain a junior lieutenant, three ensigns, and fifty petty officers and men.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

OHIO NATIONAL GUARD.

CAMP OF THE SECOND OHIO INFANTRY.

THE 2d Ohio is at Camp Wood, Bowling Green, Wood County, Ohio. The name Camp Wood is in honor of a gallant colonel who held Fort Meigs with a handful of men against a large and superior force until help came, commanded by Gen. Harrison, grandfather of our honored President. Gen. Harrison was much pleased to know he had a colonel so brave and true as Col. Wood, making special mention in General Orders.

If Gen. Harrison could but have been at Camp Wood, special mention of the popular colonel of the 2d would have been in order. The citizens of Wood County enjoyed saying, no wonder the 2d is so well liked, its colonel loses no time in making his regiment just what it should be; he is a hard, earnest worker, and does not fail to have the officers and men of his command do the same. The fact is, every man in the 2d feels proud of Col. Howe. Gen. Dill, while at camp, was heard to say, this regiment is second to none in the State. Col. Coit, commander of the famous 14th, who is a strict disciplinarian, did say many worthy things of the 2d.

The field manœuvre was quite an interesting feature to the camp. The men enjoyed it and took an active part. The right wing of the battalion was in command of Lieut.-Col. Collins, consisting of Cos. C, G, H and I; the left wing in command of Major Clendening, consisting of Cos. A, D, E, F and K. Both commanders worked hard for positions, as did company commanders. The skirmish line, as did the rear guard, do good work. Time of leaving camp, time occupied, distance marched, positions taken, orders issued, and so on will be given as soon as the adjutant can complete his work on same, which, no doubt, will be of interest, as this sort of manœuvre is the first for Ohio and no doubt the first for the National Guard.

Capt. Wilson, of the Army, was much surprised to see a regiment put up so fine a drill. Sergeant Gordon, also of the Army, was more than pleased to see how officers and men would use him to learn the customs of the Service, and the boys found him a valuable man, and the benefit was great.

Lieut.-Col. Collins, Majors Clendening and Kautzman can live on tactics, and officers meeting, as well as battalion, would find them at work for the best interest of the regiment.

Major and Surgeon Paul is a sure and reliable man, always at his post, with no time to lose, but the care of the health of the men and the camp is a pleasure to him.

Captain Andrew Kirk, rifle inspector, is a very valuable man, one that has been of much benefit to the Second. Before the appointment it was often said, and never denied, that the office was a useless one, but not so in this case, as the Captain was instructor at a military school and is away up in this branch. About twenty hours a day he could be seen imparting valuable information to the officer of the day, omcers and non-com. officers of the guard, as well as sentinels on and off duty. Each day a school of instruction under his supervision would call together as many as could get near, all anxious to load up with more knowledge of the ideal soldier, and none went away dissatisfied. Too much cannot be said of one who finds something to do; such is the Captain—always busy.

Quartermaster Lowry and Quartermaster S. Fleck were always busy, and space will not allow the many things that might be said in their favor.

The Hospital Corps of eight fine young men, under Hospital Steward Dr. L. Munson, was a new, novel and useful attachment to the Second. The Lieter drill was well in hand, and the Doctor deserves more than can or will be said for the interest taken and work done. The average was more than one a day that men were carried off the field overcome by heat and the hard work of the camp.

Adjutant Campbell is the best man in the regiment for the place—straight as an arrow, with a voice as clear as a bell; one who does not fear to do his duty, is what the Second has for Adjutant.

The band is known all over the State. Its leader and drum-major, like the band, are so well liked by all of the Second, that to say they are "in it," gives it in full.

Co. A, Capt. Davis commanding, is coming to the front, and if the good work is kept up, that company will rank among the best in the Second.

Co. C, Captain Bell commanding, can put up a drill that makes all wish they were soldiers.

Co. D, Capt. Reams commanding, has shown a wonderful improvement in his company. One could plainly see that hard work had been done, and that more would be done. The Captain has only had command about three months, but Co. D is all right now.

Co. E, Capt. Price commanding, is second in seniority in the regiment, and has seen service in the late war. He also loves the soldiers, having been three times elected and commissioned captain of his company.

Co. F, Capt. Kemper, is a young man full of vim, vigor, and in action would show victory, as a drill to him is a treat. To his company his attention is at all times given, and it should be as it is, for the best interest of the service.

Co. G, Capt. Kuert commanding, remains in place with 75 men on the rolls and everyone in camp. 100 per cent. in attendance with so large a company, shows that all are true to the colors, and are from the best walks of life. Also Kenton's pride, so they have it. They put up a fine drill, and especially skirmish by bugle.

Co. H, Capt. Bryant commanding, has a good all-round company and just what is wanted for actual service. The captain sleeps never a wink, justs eats and drills, and has such an interest worked up in his company that to the front he has been and will stay. This company puts up a fine silent drill.

Co. I, Capt. Long commanding, looks every inch a soldier, stand 6 ft. 2 in. high, and his actions, erect carriage, caused Gen. Hawkins to name him Comanche Dick. He should be in the cavalry arm of the service, looks well mounted, and no steed can move too fast for the captain.

Co. K, Capt. Dickman commanding, is the heavy weight of the 2d. A smile is sure to come when he takes command. Camp life agrees with him and he should be in the business.

CAMP OF THE THIRD OHIO INFANTRY.

The camp of the 3d Infantry at Piqua closed Aug. 24. This was the first assembly of the consolidated command, made of the 3d and 13th Regiments, and this meeting has settled the regiment as a permanent organization in the midst of a large territory, with plenty of cities and towns from which to draw material for companies.

Gen. Dill made a good stroke for the future of the militia in Southwestern Ohio when he made a 12 company regiment from the two regiments in this region.

The first day was occupied with preparing the camp until dress parade. The first ceremony was called by one of the captains in line that evening, "rather rocky," but the next one was much better. The senior major, Whiteley, of Springfield, appeared in full dress to receive the battalion in service dress. Before the turn over of the adjutant, he called out the errors of position in pieces and alignments in companies. This was not in good taste. It does not sound well to correct errors at this the best ceremony of the regiment. The battalion made first battalion drill on Thursday under command of Col. Anthony, and again on Friday. At this time the entire 12 companies were united in single rank instead of three commands. A fine chance for battlefield drill was lost during the week. Battalion skirmish drill was omitted altogether. A single deployment was the only skirmish practice during the tour.

The movements consisted for the most part this day of ploying the battalion in close column from the column of fours twice to the right, and close column from line and the deployment. These movements were fairly performed for companies with unequalized fronts and having such a variety of drill service at home. The distances were at fault, the step ragged and little or no attempt at correcting errors. Double column was formed towards the close, the companies marching back to full distance and were afterwards closed to proper distance. From this position after a second trial the double column of fours was formed. Also, while marching by the flank, the colonel commanded, "right and left open order, march," and directed the captains to separate from the centre. Next, "arms at will" and the arms were carried across the shoulders or in any fashion in the Officers' School. The same day the C.O. said these movements were not down in the tactics, but he meant that officers should be ready to execute, "just the same," as he would use them at times. The serious error was in the waste of time required for the movements of 12 companies, and strange the C. O. and field officers should not after reaching the three battalion organization understand the intention of the law or should not remember the place made for the change of organization that each four company battalion could be drilled by their majors and that the system of drill for the future could be anticipated by practice in the skirmish drill of Upton, and the best manœuvres for the supports or other battalions in the rear. It was a source of regret that such a chance was not improved.

The drill on Saturday began under Lt. Col. Davis, and consisted of practice in marching by the flank, formation of the double column of fours, and formation of line to the right. There was much time wasted in the alignments after halting, the captain dressing each time after halting to fill up the gap; this can hardly be called an instruction. Commands were given for movements—given in an uncertain way without explanation or correction, and the companies were trusted to "get there" in some fashion. This last drill was well closed by a good practice under Capt. Wilson, of 12th Inf., in camp as the representative of the Army, and to aid in the inspections. The first step showed the faulty position of guides and captains. It was wheel into column of companies from the halt with a clear instruction for all. Then came the march in column, wheel into line and the rapid correction of the alignment. Next a change of front or first company. This half hour was the working drill of the three and enlisted the best efforts of officers and men. There was no such thing as keeping the step or distances on account of the neglects in the school of the soldier at home. The varieties equalled the number of companies. There was some improvement with a drummer in the file closers. Capt. Wilson would not have this attachment. This ended the battalion drill of the 12 companies, except the formation at noon, and the march to the station to meet Asst. Adjt. Gen. Coit the "right and left open order" was used on the street as announced the day before. During the afternoon review was omitted and the companies formed near the camp for inspection. Col. Coit and Capt. Wilson made a close work, as said by officers present, "shaking up" some for neglect of arms and clothing, lack of instruction, and commending others for neatness and soldierly appearance, and clean arms, etc.

The closing dress parade presented the usual variety of dress upon the part of field and staff officers, the battalion in service dress. The major, who received the battalion, wore a field officer's helmet and a blouse. The staff officer beside him, inspector of rifle practice, who belonged with the rest of the staff on the right of the front rank, was arrayed in full dress, while the adjutant paraded in summer helmet and spike, dress coat, etc.

The band had a strange mixture of dress—blouses with white braid on sleeves and fronts, and naval officers' caps.

The ceremony was fairly performed, the ranks steady and a perfect report from 1st sergeants. The ceremony was concluded with the usual march past, the companies commanded by 1st sergeants. This addition to dress parade has come to stay, it seems. It would be a relief to see a return to the ceremony as it should be. The guard duty never receiving the attention it deserved in past camps of this regiment was neglected by officers of all grades. There was some effort made by officers on duty to instruct sentinels during their tours, but there was little attempt to give instruction or attention to this important duty. The officers that shall succeed in keeping two reliefs at guard quarters should be rewarded. The sentinel detained a soldier without a pass at No. 1, the corporal was not in quarters 20 feet away; he next called for the sergeant of the guard, the sergeant was with his company also; next it was "officers of the guard post No. 1," and the officers responded and took charge of the prisoner.

The camp service was suddenly ended by a severe rainstorm that continued all of Sunday, and on Monday the company struggled through the mud to the station and on to their homes. From a military standpoint but little real work was accomplished—three parades of the battalion for drill, not an attempt at company or battalion skirmishing, and sentry duty, always so important, made to occupy such a slight place in the duties and work of the camp. The material forming the regiment is equal to the best country regiments. Several of the companies show drills of the best order and well instructed and hard-working officers. There is much of the company work that may be commended. One must conclude from the interest shown by field and company officers that there is a strong desire to place the regiment in line with the best in all military duties.

This encampment shows a weakness in the method of examination. Commissions have been thrust upon field officers, for field commissions, little prepared for the work of making soldiers from the officers and soldiers about them. There is a rude awakening in a camp surrounded with so many veterans in the companies, who could exchange places with profit to the regiment. The election system is in part to blame for this. Now the opportunity has passed, and the entire list of majors have missed the only chance of the year for practice with the battalion. The staff of the 3d Infantry show interest in their duties.

WASHINGTON.

THE breach between Capt. Fife, Col. Haines and Adjutant-General O'Brien was amicably settled on Aug. 17, at a conference with Governor Ferry. Col. Haines and Capt. Fife appeared before the Governor and presented their complaints, which consisted substantially of a failure to receive sufficient and necessary supplies and armory rents. General O'Brien simply contended that the officers should do their duty by forwarding their reports regularly, and through the proper channels, in accordance with the law. Colonel Haines claims to have forwarded certain reports, and Gen. O'Brien says they had not been received. Col. Haines stated that Capt. Fife's reports had been received promptly by him, and forwarded to Gen. Curry, who in turn sent them to Gen. O'Brien. Governor Ferry, it is reported, promised in the future to give the matter his personal attention.

CREEDMOOR.

The fourth Sharpshooters' Match for the season was shot at Creedmoor range on Aug. 22d, there being a very good attendance and some excellent scores made. Ordnance Sergeant Frank Stuart of the 69th Regiment won the match and the gold marksman's badge offered in the competition. His score was remarkably good, aggregating 49 out of a possible 50 points. The distances were 500 and 600 yards. The following qualified as sharpshooters:

Seventh Regiment—H. V. D. Black, Co. B, 43; A. Stein, Co. C, 43; R. M. Kallock, Co. H, 44; W. N. Bavier, Co. C, 47; J. W. Halstead, Co. C, 47; C. H. Cadwell, Co. F, 42; R. Dowling, Co. A, 44; L. G. Hoffman, Co. H, 47; G. L. Stebbins, Co. K, 44; R. M. Dunn, Co. G, 42; J. W. Cleveland, Co. I, 42; E. R. Richards, Co. D, 42; H. B. Thompson, Co. C, 42; A. S. Spencer, Co. E, 42.

Eighth Regiment—J. F. Tracy, Co. H, 43.

Sixty-ninth Regiment—F. Stuart, N. C. S., 49.

Cavalry Match—A. M. Jacobs, Troop A, 46; E. J. Chase-Second battery, 46; L. G. Reed, Troop A, 43.

Twelfth Regiment—T. J. Dolan, N. C. S., 43; A. B. Van Hueson, Co. B, 46; J. McCaulay, staff, 45; George Doyle, Co. G, 47.

Thirteenth Regiment—T. M. Harvey, N. C. S., 42; G. E. Constable, Co. F, 42; J. McNevin, N. C. S., 43.

Twenty-second Regiment—N. B. Thurston, Co. E, 43.

Twenty-third Regiment—J. S. Shephard, Co. D, 42; R. O. Oliver, staff, 46; G. F. Hamlin, Co. I, 47; R. Findlay, Co. G, 43; C. W. Simmons, Co. A, 45; H. M. Field, Co. F, 42; Geo. Ball, Co. F, 45; C. L. Scofield, Co. H, 43; S. C. Pirie, Co. I, 47; W. A. Bayer, Co. D, 42; W. A. Stokes, Co. H, 43; G. F. Musson, Co. C, 42; R. G. Saunders, Co. C, 43.

Seventy-first Regiment—A. H. Paul, N. C. S., 42; W. H. Carter, Co. H, 45.

The next Sharpshooters' Match will take place Aug. 29.

VARIOUS.

The 19th Annual Fall Prize Meeting of the National Rifle Association of America, commences at Creedmoor, L. I., on Tuesday, Sept. 1, and continue five days. An interesting meeting is looked forward to.

The date of the coming Field Day of the 1st Brigade, N. Y., announced to be held next October at Van Cortlandt Park, will depend upon Governor Hill, who has been tendered the review. He will fix the date convenient, which will probably be somewhere between October 15 and 23.

The establishment of a naval militia in the States of New York and Massachusetts and the recent evolutions of the White Squadron in Boston and New York harbors are commanding the attention of various seaboard States. An effort is now being made in Seattle, Wash., to organize a naval battalion, in co-operation with Tacoma, by some of the officers of the 1st Regiment.

The annual match of the Military Rifle Association of the Northwest, an organization comprising the adjutant-generals and general inspectors of rifle practice of the States of Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Indiana and Michigan, will be held at Springfield, Ill., during the week commencing Sept. 7. The match last year was held at Camp Douglas, Wis., and in the competition then held the following were the total scores: Minnesota, 2,384; Wisconsin, 2,378; Illinois, 2,366; Iowa, 2,250; Michigan, 2,225. The match this year promises to be very interesting, and teams from each of the above States will be present.

Captain Robert H. Aiken, Inspector of Rifle Practice of the 6th Infantry, Illinois National Guard, at the State rifle range at Springfield, on Aug. 22, made the highest score in a skirmish run in the history of rifle shooting. The skirmish was run under United States Army regulations upon the silhouette figures, and Capt. Aiken made a clean score, placing every shot upon the prone figure, making the highest possible score that could be made. This is the first time the feat has been accomplished. The run consisted of 20 shots fired at 30 second intervals, at unknown distances, from 600 yards to 200 yards and return, double time, and ten halts being made.

The famous stags given by Co. G, 12th N. Y., are now in order again, and the first of this season is to be held on Tuesday evening, Sept. 2, at a well known resort up the Boulevard. Capt. Kirby appointed the following committee to to take charge of this affair; Q. M. Sergt. R. R. Boland, Corpl. Wm. Sage, Jr., and Corpl. Jas. F. Dunne. The committee have arranged to give all a right royal good time. Among the guests invited are Capts. Burns, Murphy, Boylan, Smith and others. "Charlie" Leach has also been invited to bring his new catboat, for the "tap" which the committee assure him will flow sufficient to float "Charlie's" new baby.

The members of Co. I, 69th N. Y., Capt. Quinn, will assemble at company quarters in light marching order on Saturday, Aug. 29, at 2.30 P. M., and thence to Van Courtlandt Park, for instructions and practice in camp and field duties. The route will be over 6th avenue and N. Y. and N. R. R., disembarking at Kingsbridge station, the objective being the defence and capture of Vault Hill. The first platoon commanded by Lieut. R. T. McCrystal (who has kindly accepted the detail), will act on the offensive. Instructions relating to the plan of operations, will be delivered to platoon commanders on arrival at Kingsbridge station. Second platoon commanded by Lieut. Chas. Healy, on the defensive. Details of signalmen, company cooks and ambulance corps have been made.

The Manhattan Athletic Club, of New York, will, on Saturday, Sept. 19, give a carnival of sports at Manhattan Field and Harlem River (155th street and 8th avenue). The programme will begin at 1 P. M. and will end about 10 o'clock in the evening. There will be aquatic events, consisting of boat races, naptha launch races, canoe races and swimming contests. There will be a big list of athletic events and two cycling events. Capps's 7th Regiment Band will be in attendance throughout the meeting, and the day's entertainment will end with a grand pyrotechnical display. Ample restaurant facilities will be provided, so as to enable all those who attend to lunch and dine at the Manhattan Field. The meeting will be purely an invitation affair, in so far as admission to the grounds is concerned. All the prominent national, State and city officials, and all the officers of prominent athletic and social clubs will be invited.

COMING EVENTS.

Aug. 29—Sharpshooters' Match at Creedmoor, L. I.
Aug. 31 to Sept. 5—Annual rifle matches Pennsylvania N. G. at Mount Gretna, Pa.
Sept. 1 to 5—Fall meeting N. R. A. at Creedmoor, L. I.
Sept. 4—Annual dinner Drum Corps, 12th N. Y.
Sept. 5 to 7—Trip of Co. B, 71st N. Y., to Buffalo and Niagara Falls.
Sept. 7—Sharpshooters' Match at Creedmoor, L. I.
Sept. 7 to 12—Annual meeting Military Rifle Ass'n of the Northwest at Springfield, Ill.
Sept. 12—Rifle match between District of Columbia militia team and 23d N. Y. team at Washington, D. C.
Sept. 19—Carnival of sports, Manhattan Athletic Club, 155th st. and Harlem River, N. Y.
Oct. 3—Laying of corner stone, new armory, 13th N. Y.

(Special to the World.)

GOV. CHENEY AS SECRETARY OF WAR.

WASHINGTON, August 26, 1891.

In view of the fact that the Gallinger element in New Hampshire is making a hard fight to send an anti-Harrison delegation to the next Republican National Convention, ways and means of strengthening President Harrison in that State are being anxiously discussed. It has been suggested, as a step in this direction, that it would be advisable to call Gov. Cheney into the Cabinet as Secretary of War. The project is said to meet with the approval both of the President and the Governor.

CAVARLY EXHIBITIONS IN RUSSIA.

A MEMBER of the staff of the *France Militaire*, writing from Moscow, describes at length an inspection of the 1st Regiment of Don Cossacks, at which he was present, giving some curious particulars. After sundry evolutions of a customary character, the several squadrons executed special exercises. The men of one squadron, marching with open ranks, dismounted at a signal, lying down, and causing their horses to do the same, for firing exercise. Then, retiring to a distance, they fired by volleys, after which they rejoined their horses, these having meanwhile lain perfectly still; and then mounting, gave their war-cry, and charged a supposed enemy. Another squadron, taking for its theme the incidents of a retreat, executed some surpassing feats of horsemanship. One man, for example, seated facing the tail of his mount, sabred his pursuer, who fell to the ground, but recapturing his horse, instantly mounted again. Another fell wounded, and a companion, in passing, dexterously picked him up without dismounting, placed him on the saddle, and, himself astride the croup, carried him off at a gallop, at which pace all the exercises were executed. In another place two horsemen picked up a fallen comrade under the same conditions, and removed him from a field between them. The Cossacks, says the writer, have very good and well-trained horses, which they ride, with an easy seat; and in France, even in the circus, such feats of horsemanship as they execute are unknown. The man and his beast have their military training together, and move almost like one organism. The writer saw, also, other firing exercises with the carbine, and fencing with the lance and sabre, executed with the greatest precision.

DRESS SUIT OF THE INFANTRY.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

THE dress suit of the infantry arm of the Service is plain almost to severity and for this reason, possibly, fails often to command the respect and consideration which "full dress" should ordinarily inspire. Both the haversack and the canteen are required at times to be worn with the dress suit, and occasionally even the cartridge belt is added, possibly as a final blow at the pride and conceit of those who hold that a difference should exist between the dress and the fatigue suits of the men. The degradation of the dress suit by these associations is by no means of unfrequent occurrence and possibly sometimes becomes the rule rather than the exception. Whether this abasement of the dress suit affects the tone and spirit of the men is certainly a question worthy of consideration. Indeed a step further might be taken and inquiry made whether the too frequent employment of the dress suit on everyday occasions is not detrimental. The citizen who wears his dress suit only on special occasions would feel ill at ease, doubtless, when these special occasions came, if he had been compelled the meantime to wear his best garments every day. Under such circumstances the dress suit would cease to be a dress suit. The soldier's dress and the citizen's dress hinge on the same plain in this particular.

Possibly a good way out of the difficulty might be found by adding a little to the showiness of the dress coat and helmet, with the view of awakening a larger degree of respect and consideration for them. By this means, possibly, the eternal fitness of things in the matter of dress might often be made apparent and the mingling of meat-stained haversacks and coffee-stained canteens with blue broadcloth and accompanying decorations, less likely to occur. And possibly it might be well to add a full dress trousers to the suit, while we are about it. We have none now, it will be remembered. The trousers we now wear at the reveille roll call and the morning drill can be worn at the evening parade and the Saturday inspection. The Army is getting together in larger bodies year after year, nearer the centres of civilization, and the time has probably come when a more pronounced dress suit is desirable.

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TO IRON STEAMSHIP BUILDERS.—Treasury Department, Washington, D. C., Aug. 5, 1891.—SEALED PROPOSALS for the construction of a steam-propeller, to be named "Calumet," for the U. S. Revenue-Cutter Service, to be stationed at Chicago, Ill., will be received at this Department until 2 o'clock P. M. of Thursday, September 10, 1891. Bids must be in accordance with the instructions accompanying the specifications, and should be addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury, and indorsed on the envelope "Proposals for a Steam-Propeller for the U. S. Revenue-Cutter Service." Bidders must state the time in which they will agree to complete the vessel. Specifications and plans for the work will be furnished to parties desiring to submit bids upon application to the Department. The right is reserved to reject any or all bids, and to waive defects, if deemed for the interest of the Government so to do.
A. B. NETTLETON, Acting Secretary.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

MONSIEUR DE CASSAGNAC professes to consider the visit of the French fleet to Spithead as cruel a national disgrace as a lost battle.

THE Italian Minister of War has ordered that all Army officers are in future to provide themselves with revolvers, which can be furnished to them, if desired, by the government, on the payment of 28 lire.

CYCLING schools are now recognized as part of the garrison arrangements of Belgium. A specially-equipped detachment left Wavre Aug. 17 to follow a prescribed route and return to their barracks within four days. On Aug. 31 a second journey is to be commenced.

THIS year at the forthcoming German military manœuvres it is intended to add to the Fourth Army Corps a division composed of men of the Reserve. This will be the first time that a mobile force of this description has been assembled in Germany in time of peace, and the experiment will prove at once the efficiency of the mobilization arrangements and the powers of Reserve men to support the fatigues of a campaign.

THE British Government has notified the Government of China that, from this time forth, no British officer will be allowed to serve in the Chinese Navy, because of the refusal of the Chinese authorities to furnish an explanation of the insult of a Chinese officer in hauling down the flag of Admiral Lang while that British officer was in command of the Chinese north coast squadron at Hongkong in 1890. As a result of this resignation, the Chinese Government declared that it would never again intrust real authority in the navy to foreigners.

A COMMUNICATION from Stanley Falls indicates that Emin Pacha his been wonderfully successful in his operations in Africa. According to this he was, at the time the message was sent, resting at Wadelai, after inflicting a most serious and thorough defeat upon the dervishes. As a result of this battle Emin Pacha captured 6 000 tusks of ivory and a quantity of ammunition, arms and stores of many descriptions. In addition Emin Pacha has reoccupied all the old stations in the Equatorial Province and seems to have completely cowed the dervishes.

THERE was recently sold in London a collection of English military and war medals, formed by the late Mr. James Oliver, of New York, a founder of the American Numismatic and Archæological Society. For the best of them from $50 to $325 was obtained. The two highest prices were three American medals: Two bars, Fort Detroit, Chrystler's Farm (J. Sterland, R. A.), only one man of the R. A. and one of the 40th Foot claimed for both these clasps, unique, £37 (Spink); three bars, Fort Detroit —Chateauguay, Chrystler's Farm (J. B. Lapierre, Canadian Militia), unique as far as is known—£65.

PATENTS FOR MILITARY INVENTIONS.

A selected list of patents reported especially for the U. S. ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, by Munn and Co., Patent Attorneys, 361 Broadway, New York City, all bearing date of Aug. 25, 1891:

Manufacturing shells, R. A. Hadfield, 458,165.
Machine gun, Thomas R. Cook, 458,268.
Pneumatic gun, J. R. N. Owen, 458,329.
Magazine fire arm, Andrew Burgess, 458,333.
Ship of war, Chas. Henje, 458,340.
Hydropneumatic operating mechanism for guns, H. A. Spiller, 458 345.
Movable submarine battery, Ranald Macdonald, 458,491.
Self acting brake for gun carriages, A. T. Rewow (assigns to Krupp), 458 491.
Breech loading ordnance, E. R. Von Skoda, 458,505.
Extracting and inserting breech plugs of heavy guns, H. A. Spiller, 458,508.
Mortar carriage, Fenner B. Taylor, 458,554.

R. W. TANSILL CO., Chicago, invite all CANTEENS to address them concerning their $25,000.00 cash distribution to Smokers, as it is something of interest to Soldiers.

BIRTHS.

HOGG.—At Philadelphia, Aug. 22, to the wife of Lieut. William S. Hogg, U. S. Navy, a daughter.

TUCKER.—At Washington, D. C., Aug. 18, to the wife of Major W. F. Tucker, Paymaster, U. S. A., a son.

MARRIED.

JONES—ELLIOTT.—At Washington, D. C., Aug. 19, Lieut. E. N. JONES, 8th U. S. Infantry, to Mrs. FLORENCE M. ELLIOTT.

DIED.

BARNETT.—At Danville, Indiana, May 19, EMMA C. BARNETT, wife of Lieut. John T. Barnett, U. S. A., retired.

KIRKBRIDE.—At New Orleans, La., Aug. 18, of the effects of heat, GEORGE KIRKBRIDE, Sergeant Co. G, 5th Infantry.

Death has thus ended the long and faithful service of the subject of this notice. Enlisting first in the artillery in 1860, he was among those troops surrendered by the traitor Twiggs in Texas in 1861, and after his exchange he saw his full share of arduous service in Louisiana and Virginia until the close of the War of the Rebellion. Since 1868 his service, with the exception of a few months, has been with the 5th Infantry, and in every State and Territory west of the Missouri river and east of the Mountains, from Texas to Manitoba, bearing his full share of its exposures in torrid and frozen climes, and in all proving himself an honest, faithful soldier, respected by his officers and beloved by his comrades. For years he had held positions of trust as an acting non-commissioned staff officer of different posts where his company had been stationed, with a fidelity to duty which was an example to others, and a carefulness which accounted for every dollar's worth of property entrusted to his care. His bravery was fully tested on more than a score of hard fought fields. His kindness of heart and thoughtfulness for others were well exemplified when in a driving snow storm on a battlefield in Northern Montana he used his only blanket to shelter his commanding officer, lying wounded on the field, with little hope of recovery. He had just re-enlisted in his old company, had been granted a six months' furlough, and was waiting the sailing of a vessel for Europe at the time of his death. HENRY ROMEYN, Capt. 5th Inf., comd'g Co. G.

At a meeting of Company G, 5th Infantry, held at Mount Vernon Barracks, Ala., August 19, 1891, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted; Whereas, It has pleased the Almighty to remove from our midst our late comrade, Sergeant George Kirkbride: and Whereas, The intimate relations long held by our deceased comrade with members of this company render it proper that we should place on record our appreciation of his services as a soldier and a man; therefore be it Resolved, That in the death of Sergeant Kirkbride this company loses a valued friend, dear comrade and faithful fellow soldier; and it is further Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL for publication.—JAMES DOOLEY, 1st Sergeant Co. G, 5th Inf., president; RICHARD QUINN, Sergeant Co. G, 5th Inf., secretary.

MACKALL.—At Langley, Fairfax County, Va., August 19, WILLIAM WHANN MACKALL, formerly Major and Assistant Adjutant General U. S. Army.

SAEGER.—At Minneapolis, Minn., Aug. 14, Mrs. ANGELINE L. SAEGER, sister of Capt. C. A. Williams, 21st U.S. Infantry.

SMITH.—At Washington, D. C., August 20, CHARLES C. SMITH, formerly Captain 13th U. S. Infantry.

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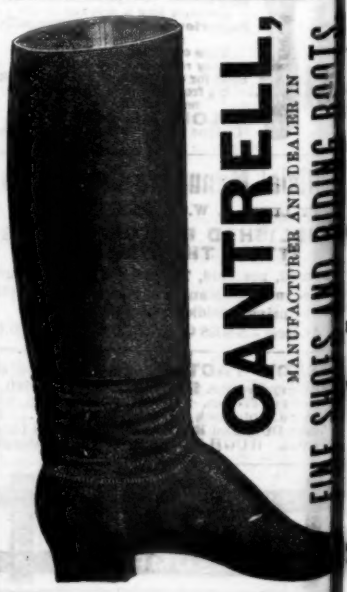

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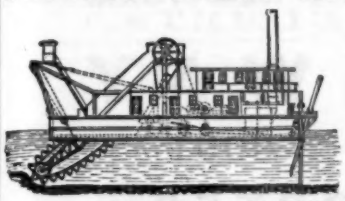

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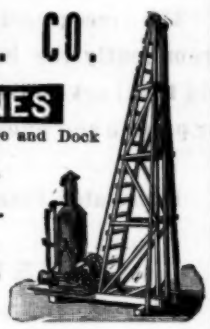

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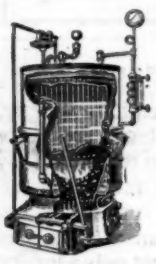

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